

# The Hongkong Telegraph

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

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WEATHER FORECAST

FINE

Barometer 30.04

November 21, 1914. Temperature 6 a.m. 70. 2 p.m. Humidity 80.

November 21, 1913. Temperature 6 a.m. 68. p.m. 72. Humidity 70. 65.

2967 號四月十年寅甲

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1914.

六十四 號一十二月一拾英

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\$36 PER ANNUM.

## TO-DAY'S LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

### A LULL IN THE FIGHTING.

### FLOODS INCONVENIENCING THE ENEMY.

### Two Big Mortars Abandoned.

### WINTRY WEATHER PREVAILS IN THE WAR ZONE.

[Reuter's Service To The "Telegraph."]

Snow in Flanders.

Nov. 20, 5.20 p.m.

A Paris communique states:—  
Yesterday was characterised by an almost total absence of the enemy's infantry attacks, while the artillery was far less violent. The weather is extremely bad in Flanders, and snow is falling. There has been an intense cannonade southward of Ypres. There is nothing of importance to report from the Centre.  
The enemy in Argonne made three vigorous attacks, but all were repulsed.  
The Germans reoccupied part of Chauvencourt which had been destroyed. We progressed farther east.

Guns Abandoned.

Reuter learns that from floods at Remscapelle two 165 millimetre mortars were abandoned by the Germans.

[In the event of telegrams arriving too late for insertion on this page they will be found on the Extra.]

### EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

A Quiet Day.

Nov. 20, 1.30 a.m.

The evening communique issued in Paris says:—  
The day has been particularly quiet, and there is nothing to report.

Russians Report Desperate Fighting.

Nov. 20, 4.25 a.m.

A Petrograd communique says that the battles between the Vistula and the Warta, and on the line from Czanstochowa to Oracow, have assumed an extremely desperate character, constantly changing between the offensive and the defensive.  
We are attacking strong positions in East Prussia, and have captured a portion of them, four and a half miles east of Angerburg. We also seized a passage between Lakes Buvelno and Yrlo, capturing 19 guns, six mitrailleuses, and several hundred prisoners.  
Our offensive continues in Western Galicia.

## GERMANY'S ESPIONAGE SYSTEM.

### HOW IT WAS FOILED.

Revelations by the Home Office.

The Press Bureau has issued the following communication by the Home Office for publication:—

In view of the anxiety naturally felt by the public with regard to the system of espionage on which Germany has placed so much reliance and to which attention has been directed by recent reports from the seat of war, it may be well to state briefly the steps which the Home Office, acting on behalf of the Admiralty and War Office, has taken to deal with the matter in this country. The secrecy which it has hitherto been desirable in the public interest to observe on certain points cannot any longer be maintained owing to the evidence which it is necessary to produce in cases against spies that are now pending.

It was clearly ascertained five or six years ago that Germans were making great efforts to establish a system of espionage in this country, and in order to trace and thwart these efforts a Special Intelligence Department was established by the Admiralty and War Office, which has ever since acted in the closest cooperation with the Home Office and the Metropolitan Police and the principal provincial police forces. In 1911, by passing the Official Secrets Act, 1911, the law with regard to espionage, which had hitherto been confused and defective, was put on a clear basis and extended so as to embrace every possible mode of obtaining and conveying to the enemy information which might be useful in war. The Special Intelligence Department, supported by all the means which could be placed at its disposal by the Home Office, was able in the three years from 1911 to 1914 to discover the ramifications of the German Secret Service in England.

In spite of enormous efforts and lavish expenditure of money by the enemy little valuable information passed into their hands. The agents, of whose identity knowledge was obtained by the Special Intelligence Department, were watched and shadowed without in general taking any hostile action or allowing them to know that their movements were watched. When, however, any actual step was taken to convey plans or documents of importance from this country to Germany the spy was arrested, and in such cases evidence sufficient to secure his conviction was usually found in his possession. Proceedings under the Official Secrets Act were taken by the Director of Public Prosecutions, and in six cases sentences were passed varying from eighteen months' to six years' penal servitude.

Twenty Known Spies Arrested.  
At the same time steps were taken to mark down and keep under observation all the agents known to be engaged in this traffic, so that when any necessity arose the police might lay hands on them at once; and accordingly on August 4, before the declaration of war, instructions were given by the Home Secretary for the arrest of twenty known spies, and all were arrested. This figure does not cover a large number (upwards of 200) who were noted as under suspicion or to be kept under special observation. The great majority of these were interned at, or soon after the declaration of war. None of the men arrested in pursuance of the orders issued on August 4 has yet been brought to trial, partly because the officers whose evidence would have been required were engaged

in urgent duties in the early days of the war, but mainly because the prosecution, by disclosing the means adopted to track out the spies and prove their guilt, would have hampered the Intelligence Department in its further efforts. They were, and still are, held as prisoners under the powers given to the Secretary of State by the Aliens Restriction Act. One of them, however, who established a claim to British nationality, has now been formally charged, and, reasons for delay no longer existing, it is a matter for consideration whether the same course should now be taken with regard to some of the other known spies.

Although this action taken on August 4 is believed to have broken up the spy organisation which had been established before the war, it is still necessary to take most rigorous measures to prevent the establishment of any fresh organisation and to deal with individual spies who might previously have been working in this country outside the organisation (or might be sent here under the guise of neutrals after the declaration of war). In carrying this out the Home Office and War Office have now the assistance of the cable censorship, and also of the postal censorship, which, established originally to deal with correspondence with Germany and Austria, has been gradually extended (as the necessity could be obtained) so as to cover communications with those neutral countries through which correspondence might easily pass to Germany or Austria. The censorship has been extremely effective in stopping secret communications by cable or letter with the enemy, but as its existence was necessarily known to them, it has not, except in a few instances, produced materials for the detection of espionage.

### Stringent Legal Powers.

On 5th August the Aliens Restriction Act was passed, and within an hour of its passing an Order-in-Council was made which gave the Home Office and the police stringent powers to deal with aliens, and especially enemy aliens, who under this Act could be stopped from entering or leaving the United Kingdom, and were prohibited while residing in this country from having in their possession any wireless or signalling apparatus of any kind or any cipher or homing pigeons. Under this Order all those districts where the Admiralty or War Office considered it undesirable that enemy aliens should reside have been cleared by the police of Germans and Austrians, with the exception of a few persons, chiefly women and children, whose character and antecedents are such that the local chief constable, in whose discretion the matter is vested by the Order, considered that all ground for suspicion was precluded. At the same time the Post Office, acting under the powers given them by the Wireless Telegraphy Acts, dismantled all private wireless stations, and they established a special system of wireless detection by which any station actually used for the transmission of messages from this country could be discovered. The police have co-operated successfully in this matter with the Post Office.

New and still more stringent powers for dealing with espionage were given by the Defence of the Realm Act, which was passed by the House of Commons and received the Royal Assent on the 8th of August. Orders-in-Council have been made under this Act which prohibit in the widest possible terms any attempt, on the part of either of aliens or of British subjects, to communicate any information which is calculated to be or might be directly or indirectly useful to an enemy, and any person offending against this prohibition is liable to be tried by court-martial and sentenced to penal servitude for life

### Espionage a Military Offence.

The effect of these orders is to make espionage a military offence. Power is given both to the police and to the military authorities to arrest without a warrant any person whose behaviour is such as to give rise to suspicion, and any person so arrested by the police would be handed over to the military authorities for trial by court-martial. Only in the event of the military authorities holding that there is no *prima facie* case of espionage or any other offence triable by military law is a prisoner handed back to the civil authorities to consider whether he should be charged with failing to register or with any other offence under the Aliens Restriction Act.

The present position is, therefore, that espionage has been made by statute a military offence triable by court-martial. It is tried under the Defence of the Realm Act, the maximum punishment is penal servitude for life, but if dealt with outside that Act as a war crime, the punishment of death can be inflicted. At the present moment one case is pending in which a person charged with attempting to convey information to the enemy is now awaiting his trial by court-martial; but in no other case has any clear trace been discovered of any attempt to convey information to the enemy, and there is good reason to believe that the spy organisation, crushed at the outbreak of the war, has not been re-established. How completely that system has been suppressed in the early days of the war is clear from the fact, disclosed in a German Army order, that on the 21st of August the German military commanders were still ignorant of the despatch and movements of the British Expeditionary Force, although these had been known for many days to a large number of people in this country. The fact, however, of this initial success does not prevent the possibility of fresh attempts at espionage being made, and there is no relaxation in the efforts of the Intelligence Department and of the police to watch and detect any attempts in this direction.

In carrying out their duties, the military and police authorities would expect that persons having information of cases of suspected espionage would communicate the grounds of the suspicion to the local military authorities or to the local police, who are in direct communication with the Special Intelligence Department, instead of causing unnecessary public alarm and possibly giving warning to the spies by public speeches or letters to the press. In cases in which the Director of Public Prosecutions has appealed to the authors of such letters and speeches to supply him with the evidence upon which their statements were founded, in order that he might consider the question of prosecuting the offender, no evidence of any value has as yet been forthcoming.

### Pigeons.

Among other measures which have been taken has been the registration, by order of the Secretary of State, made under the Defence of the Realm Act, of all persons keeping carrier or homing pigeons. The importation and the conveyance by rail of these birds have been prohibited, and, with the valuable assistance of the National Homing Union, a system of registration has been extended to the whole of the United Kingdom, and measures have been taken which it is believed will be effective to prevent the possibility of any birds being kept in this country which would fly to the Continent. Another matter which has engaged the closest attention of the police has been the possibility of conspiracies to commit outrage. No trace whatever has been discovered of any such conspiracy, and no outrage of any

sort has yet been committed by any alien—not even telegraph wires having been maliciously cut since the beginning of the war. Nevertheless it has been necessary to bear in mind the possibility that such a secret conspiracy might exist or might be formed among alien enemies resident in this country. Accordingly, immediately after the commencement of hostilities, vigorous search was made by the police in the houses of Germans and Austrians, in their clubs, and in all places where they were likely to resort. In a few cases individuals were found who were in possession of a gun or pistol which they had not declared, and in one or two cases there were small collections of ancient firearms, and in such cases the offenders have been prosecuted and punished. But no store of effective arms—still less any bombs or instruments of destruction—have so far been discovered.

From the beginning any Germans or Austrians who were deemed by the police to be likely to be dangerous were apprehended, handed over to the military authorities, and detained as prisoners of war, and as soon as the military authorities desired it general action was taken to arrest and hand over to the military custody Germans of military age, subject to exceptions which have properly been made on grounds of policy. About 9,000 Germans and Austrians of military age have been so arrested, and are held as prisoners of war in detention camps, and among them are included those who are regarded by the police as likely in any possible event to take part in any outbreak of disorder or incendiarism.

### SHIPPING ACTIVITY.

#### Additional Service for Pacific Coast Ports.

The U.S. Consul General, R. E. Mansfield, of Vancouver, reports that a large number of new ships are to be added to the fleets of the various shipping companies that now maintain a service in the port of Vancouver. The additional vessels will be placed in service for this coast to meet the anticipated increase in trade incident to the opening of the Panama Canal. The companies increasing their fleets for this purpose include the following:—Nippon Yusen Kaisha, five 10,000-ton ships; Oosaka Shosen Kaisha, nine new liners; East Asiatic Steamship Company, seven new ships, aggregating 60,000 tons capacity; Holland American line, two 10,000-ton ships to be used in the extension of its service to the Pacific coast; Royal Mail Steam Packet Company, nine new ships for service between Europe and the west coast of South America, California ports, Portland, Puget Sound, and British Columbia ports; Scandinavian Pacific Steamship Company, two 10,000-ton and two 7,500-ton ships for service between the north coast of Europe and the Pacific coast. The Blue Funnel Line will institute a direct line from Europe to this coast, and thence around the world via Suez, and will add five new ships to its fleet, which now numbers 30 vessels. The Danish East Asiatic Company, Limited, of Copenhagen, will operate a line of 10,000-ton ships between Copenhagen, Scandinavian ports, Antwerp, and London, to the North Pacific via St. Thomas, West Indies, stopping at San Pedro, San Francisco, Puget Sound, and Vancouver. The main line from Europe will consist of four motor ships, in addition to a number of steamships. The motor ship *Siam*, which this year visited the Pacific coast, will

## TELEGRAMS.

### NEWS FOR BUSY MEN.

#### CONDENSED.

The weather is extremely bad in Flanders, and snow is falling. From floods at Remscapelle two 165 millimetre mortars have been abandoned by the Germans.

In Argonne three vigorous attacks by the Germans have been repulsed.

The Germans have reoccupied part of Chauvencourt which had been destroyed.

The battles between the Russians and Germans in Poland are assuming an extremely desperate character.

The Russians are attacking strong positions in East Prussia, and have captured a portion of them east of Angerburg.

The Russians have captured the passage between the Buvelno and Yrlo Lakes, capturing guns and prisoners.

Latest Paris reports state that there is an almost total absence of the enemy's infantry attacks, while the artillery is far less violent.

#### NEWS.

Further notes on the crime appear on page 4.

Interesting war items are given to-day.

"Our Contemporaries" appears on page 2, commercial news on page 9 and log book on page 6.

General news and an article on the Far East and the War appear on page 3.

Hongkong Twenty-five Years Ago appears under the heading "1889" on page 4 to-day.

Hongkong Football League prospects are referred to elsewhere in this issue.

The first instalment of an article by Dr. Armgaard Karl Graveson on his mission and betrayal in England appears on the Extra.

## DON'T FORGET.

#### TO-DAY.

Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.  
Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.

#### TO-MORROW.

Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.  
Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.  
Field Day, H.K. Y. Reserves.  
Monday, November 23.  
Auction of Crown Land P.W.D.—3 p.m.  
Thursday, November 26.  
H.K. Chess Club—City Hall—5.15 p.m.

be supplemented by similar ships—the *Annam*, the *Malakka*, and the *Tongking*. In addition to the above service, the Danish East Asiatic Company will divert its present line to the Orient from Suez to the Panama route, and will call at St. Thomas, West Indies, and San Francisco on the way to Siberia, Japan, and China, thence returning home via the Suez route.

## NOTICES

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Hongkong, June 11th, 1913.

## LESSONS IN CHINESE.

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Those who intend learning the Chinese language are requested to write 'c/o' Hongkong Telegraph office or direct to 39 Colborne Street, 1st floor.]

Hongkong, 29th Jan., 1912.

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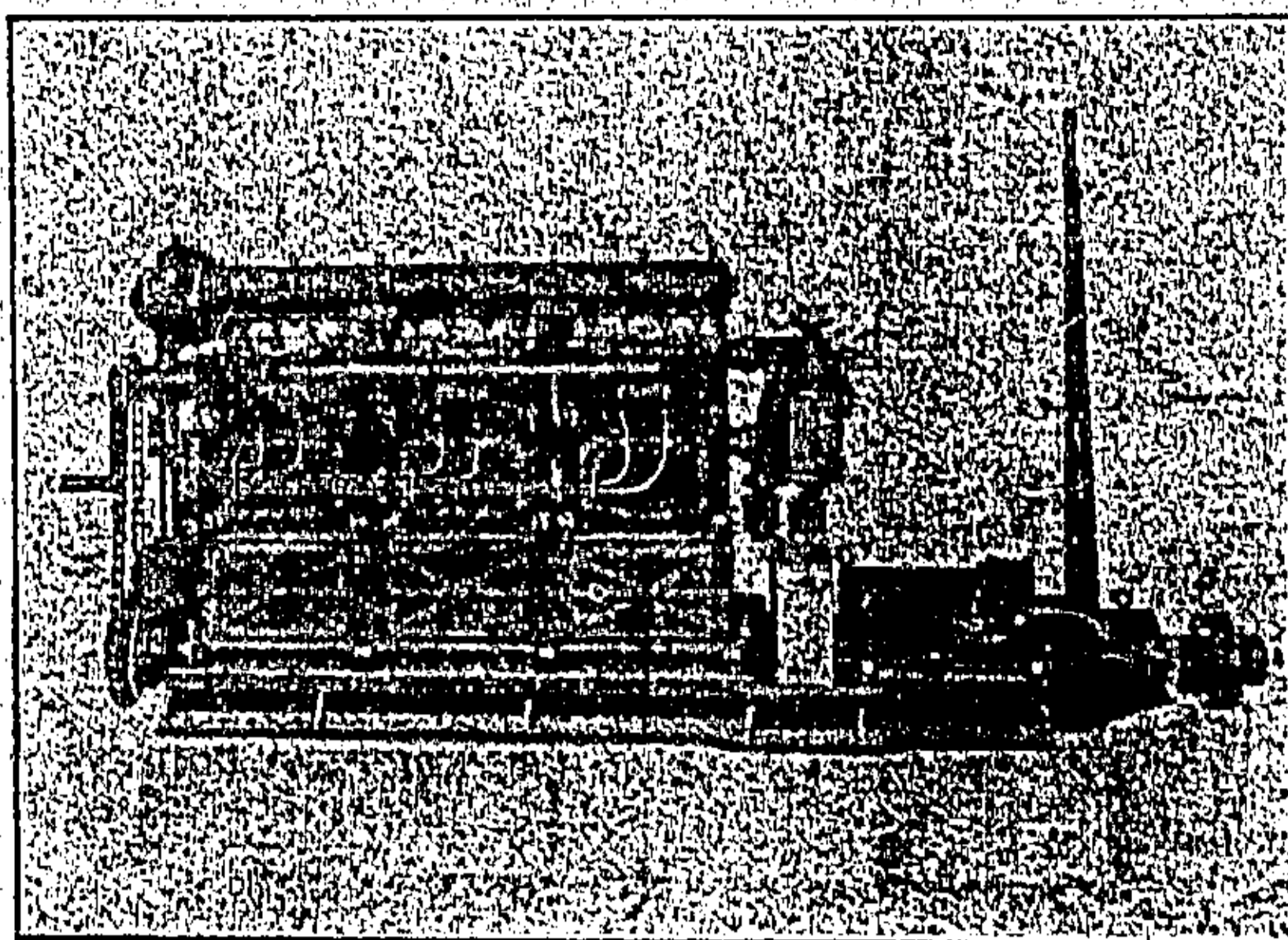
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South China Morning Post.

### New Russian Spirit.

The idea that a good Pole or a good Finn connoted a bad Russian is being rapidly dispelled and the task now before the enlightened Russian statesmen of to-day is to reconcile local liberty with Imperial Unity. The purifying and healing influence of the new spirit in Russia cannot be limited to Poland, Finland and the Jews cannot fail to profit by it. This war has been aptly described as a war of liberation for not only will the victory of the Allies liberate Europe from the tyranny of militarism, liberate small nations from the oppression of neighboring powers, and give them the right to live, but it will also liberate Russia from the thralldom of old prejudices and obsolete theories. The most hopeful nursery for a new era in Russia is her alliance with the two great liberal nations—Great Britain and France.

Daily Press.

### Panama Canal Landslides.

On this side of the Pacific Ocean shipping firms and merchants are naturally interested in all that concerns the Panama Canal, especially its tolls and its liability to be blocked by landslides. A serious landslide on October 14th, which interrupted traffic through the Canal for ten days, spread a feeling of dismay, but a statement made by the Governor of the Panama zone has reassured the public. The slide was not so serious as at first reported, but it seems that it will require many months of constant dredging to regain the full width of 300 feet and a depth of 45 feet. Meantime a channel 100 feet and 30 feet deep along the west bank—the fall was from the east bank north of Gold Hill—was made, and ships were able to pass through again after a wait of ten days. Twenty-two vessels were waiting at the terminal points to pass through. An American newspaper very aptly remarks that the really important thing in these earth movements is not their occurrence, but the length of time during which shipping must be delayed until the fairway is again cleared. The statement is made that "at no stage of the construction of the canal did engineers express the belief that when completed there would be no slides. On the contrary, there were frequent announcements to the effect that just as at Suez it would be necessary to maintain a fleet of dredgers for some time to come, but that, unlike Suez, it would not be necessary to retain their services year after year indefinitely.

China Mail.

### German "Kultur."

Nothing, in our opinion, proves more conclusively the colossal arrogance of the Germans than the fact that they openly state that their principal object in waging the war is to enable them to spread universally their ideas of what they conceive as making for culture. To the Germans their civilization and "kultur" is so extremely superior that, even in forcing it upon a reluctant world, they believe they are conferring a great benefit to humanity. While we do not for an instant believe that such is the chief reason why Germany is at war, nor believe that her culture is in any respect superior to that attained by other European nations we believe that it may be not unprofitable to consider upon what the Germans base their claim to such distinction. At bottom it doubtless will be found that it can be based upon nothing more substantial than their colossal arrogance. No one will deny that Germany is a highly cultured nation, that her educational system is admirable, her achievements in all that makes for a high civilization very considerable. But who except a prejudiced Prussian or an ignorant German would delude himself into the belief that his country's culture is superior to that of other countries?

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## GENERAL NEWS.

**\$25,000 Fraud Sentence.**  
Joshua Woodhead, mill secretary, pleaded guilty at Bolton Sessions to embezzlement and false pretences. The offences began seven years back, the total sum being \$25,000. Sentence of three years' penal servitude was passed.

**Decrease in Crimes.**  
According to the annual report of the Prison Commissioners for the past year, just issued, there has been a substantial decrease in the number of persons sentenced to imprisonment for criminal offences, the numbers for 1913-14 and 1912-13 being respectively 151,603 and 166,023. The present figure is the lowest since 1899.

**U.S. and the Philippines.**  
A letter Washington on telegram says the House of Representatives has passed by 211 votes to 59 the Bill declaring the purpose of the United States to recognize the independence of the Philippines "as soon as a stable Government can be established there." The measure is not expected to be taken up to the Senate till next Session.

**Lord Minto's Will.**  
The fourth Earl of Minto, Governor-General of Canada, 1898-1904, and Viceroy of India, 1905-10, who died on March 1 last, aged sixty-eight years, left an unsettled personal estate of the total value of £150,716, in addition to which he owned a very considerable real estate. His furniture and other household effects at Minto House are valued for probate at £28,534, and his articles of vertu, etc., exempt from Death Duties, are estimated at £22,700.

**Scottish Artist's Death.**  
Mr. James W. Herald, the well-known Scottish artist, died at Arbroath last month, aged 50 years. Mr. Herald studied under Sir Hubert von Herkomer at Bushey, and for a number of years had a studio in Croydon, where he did some of his best work. For seventeen years he had been residing in Arbroath.

**The Late Earl of Clarendon.**  
Many well-known people attended an impressive memorial service for the late Earl of Clarendon, at St. Margaret's Church, Westminster. The King was represented by Lord Hershell, and the Prince and Princess Christian by Sir Archibald Elphinstone.

**Mysterious Weybridge Fire.**  
The Surrey police are investigating a mysterious fire which during a recent night destroyed a mill and a large quantity of timber at St. George's Mills, Weybridge. The timber had been prepared, and quantities were to be removed next day for use in the construction of temporary hospitals.

**New Ships for U.S. Navy.**  
Reuters' Washington correspondent reports that quotations have been set in for the armament of three new battleships. For side armour the Bethlehem Steel Company was the lowest bidder, offering to supply 22,000 tons of armour at \$435 per ton, while for turret armour the lowest tender was that of the Midvale Steel Company at \$486 per ton.

**Death of Sir William Markby.**  
Sir William Markby, K.C.I.E., died at his residence, Headington Hill, near Oxford, last month, aged eighty-five. He was Recorder of Buckingham 1886-6, and a judge of the High Court, Oakridge, from 1866 to 1878.

**Sir Edgar Speyer.**  
The statement that Messrs. Speyer and Co. have notified the New York Stock Exchange that by virtue of the King's Proclamation of Sept. 9 it becomes necessary that the Right Hon. Sir Edgar Speyer should have no direct or indirect connection with any firm doing business with persons resident in Germany, will perhaps put an end to a good many rumours which have been current. Few men have figured more prominently in financial circles in England in recent years. He controls the London system of underground railways and the omnibus services associated with it. Sir Edgar was educated at Frankfurt, and was a partner in the firm there until 1887. He married in 1902 a daughter of Ferdinand Count von Storch.

## NOTICE

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## MOUTRIE'S.

### THE FAR EAST AND THE WAR.

A Home Paper's Comments.

Some idea of the extent to which the great war in Europe is making itself felt in the Far East can now be gathered from numerous newspapers and correspondence which have reached London. In many directions the feeling seems to have been harboured almost up to the last moment that Great Britain would not be drawn into the vortex, and the British declaration of war upon Germany came therefore as a thunderclap to a great many people who, it has to be remembered, were dependent for their information upon brief, and often misleading, telegrams. The position in the Far East is a peculiar one. There are so many cosmopolitan communities there that the outbreak of war, involving five of the Great Powers of Europe, brought in its train many complications. Germans, French, Austrians, and the citizens of the other countries concerned had many business and other ties in the ports of China and Japan, at Hongkong, Singapore, and the Federated Malay States. Many of them were liable to be called up as Reservists, and when the war broke out they had promptly to take their departure. In business and in the municipal life of the communities referred to many gaps have, therefore, been left, resulting often in the greatest inconvenience and the dislocation of local affairs. There is also the personal side to it, which will be appreciated by those who have lived in the Far East. The foreign communities there have lived on the happiest and friendliest terms. They have worked together, and played together, and many friendships have been cemented between the British and those with whom they are at war. To such the present state of affairs must be peculiarly unpleasant. We recently stated, however, what we thought should be the attitude of British residents in the Far East towards those who were so unfortunately situated in their midst. We are glad to see the view we expressed is the guiding principle of official utterances in several places, notably at Hongkong where the Governor, in a speech to the Volunteer Corps, alluding to the fact that there were in the Colony residents of the countries with which we were at war, appealed to them to treat those residents with the respect that becomes Englishmen.

From a commercial standpoint the effects of the war upon the Far East were bound to be serious. Trade in many places has been more or less brought to a standstill, and there is always the danger that the native element may take advantage of the confusion, which ensues, to make further trouble. So far nothing serious in this direction appears to have occurred. In China, Yuan Shih-kai seems to be taking every precaution. The situation in Europe has, naturally, increased the financial stringency, and it is scarcely surprising that the

### FOR THE LADIES.

**MADAME D. CASULLI,** a Parisian Dressmaker and Certified Pupil of the "INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL" of Paris, once a Principal and a "Modelist" in the Firms of OLIVAN-BREVER, DOEUILLET, and BEER of Paris—a Special Firm for purchases in Paris. "GRANDS MAGASINS DU LOUVRE" of Paris. Sole Agent for Hongkong, Kowloon, Macao and Canton. All Goods coming from that Firm are to be sold at the same Rate as in Paris. The latest Catalogue will be placed at the disposal of the Ladies, if required. Madame D. CASULLI, Peak Hotel, Rooms Nos. 91 and 92, Hongkong, 5th November, 1914.

Ministry of Finance has formally requested the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to notify the Diplomatic Corps that the redemption of short period loans will have to be temporarily delayed. When the situation has improved, China, it is intimated, will devise means to pay off the loans due to the various banks, foreign firms, and dockyards. In North China, Shanghai, and the Yangtze Valley the stoppage of business is serious, but steps are being rapidly taken to ameliorate the situation. It was only to be expected that there would be alarm for a time, but latest news indicates that at many places a perceptible improvement has already set in. The Chinese authorities seem to be well alive to the situation created at Shanghai and in the Yangtze Valley, where the stoppage of foreign business has resulted in many thousands of people being thrown out of work. In this situation the banks have been requested to accommodate the merchants with loans on mortgage, acceptance of bills of lading for advances, and all other commercial facilities. Japan has also, of course, suffered, the export of habutae and other silk fabrics having been brought practically to a standstill. All this paralysis of trade will, however, we may hope, gradually right itself. — *L. and G. Express.*

### THE DAY.

By Henry Chappell.

[The author of this magnificent poem is Mr. Henry Chappell, a railway porter at Bath. Mr. Chappell is known to his comrades as the "Bath Railway Poet." A poem such as this lifts him to the ranks of a national poet.]  
You boasted the Day, and you toasted the Day,  
And now the Day has come.  
Blasphemer, braggart and coward all,  
Little you reek of the numbing ball,  
The blasting shell, or the white arm's fall,  
As they speed poor humans home.  
You spied for the Day, you lied for the Day,  
And woke the Day's red spleen.  
Monster, who asked God's aid Divine,  
Then strawed His seas with

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IN HONGKONG.

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1a D'AGUILAR STREET.

the ghastly mine;  
Not all the waters, all the Rhine  
Can wash thy foul hands clean.  
You dreamed for the Day, you schemed for the Day;  
Watch how the Day will go.  
Slayer of age and youth and prime  
(Defenceless slain for never a crime)  
Thou art steeped in blood as a hog in slime,  
False friend and a cowardly foe.  
You have sown for the Day, you have grown for the Day;  
Yours is the harvest red.  
Can you hear the groans and the awful cries?  
Can you see the heap of slain that lies,  
And the sightless turned to the flame-split skies?  
The glassy eyes of the dead?  
You have wronged for the Day, you have longed for the Day,

That lit the awful flame.  
'Tis nothing to you that hill and plain  
Yield sheaves of dead men amid the grain;  
That widows mourn for their loved ones slain,  
And mothers curse thy name.  
But after the Day there's a price to pay  
For the sleepers under the sod,  
And Him you have mocked for many a day—  
Listen and hear what He has to say:  
"Vengeance is Mine, I will Repay"  
What can you say to God?  
[The above is the text of the poem reprinted from the *Daily Express*, London, and sold in the streets, at Home, at a penny, in aid of the Belgian Relief Fund.]  
If you have lost your appetite  
one of the big variety of  
dainty dishes at the ALEXAN-  
DRA CAFE is sure to tempt  
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Daily issue—\$36 per annum.

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The rates per quarter and per month, proportional. Subscriptions for any period less than one month will be charged as for a full month.

The daily issue is delivered free when the address is accessible to messenger. Peak subscribers can have their copies delivered at their residences without any extra charge. On copies sent by post an additional \$1.80 per quarter is charged for postage. The postage on the weekly issue to any part of the world is \$1.00 per quarter.

Single Copies, Daily, ten cents. Weekly, twenty-five cents (for cash only). Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.

(Payable in Advance.)

The "Hongkong Telegraph" is now on sale at, and will be delivered to subscribers by, the Dairy Farm Company, Ltd., Shamcen, Canton, who have been appointed our agents there.

By Order,

"HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."

## The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1914.

### THE PEOPLE AT HOME.

Lord Curzon has issued in a recent speech a remarkably practical list of "Don'ts"—addressed to would-be war orators. The list is too long for quotation, and is, moreover, already fairly well known in the Colony; but the final injunction calls not only for quotation but perhaps for some little comment as well. "When the war is over," says Lord Curzon, "don't throw away the lessons of the war." In Hongkong, keen though the local interest in the conflict has been and is, its influence is but indirect and secondary when compared with what it has effected in the Homeland. Our letters and newspapers are six weeks old (and sometimes more) when we receive them; and even then we get but the gist of what the folk in England are doing and thinking and feeling.

But what the Home press does make clear enough is the demeanour of the people in the great cities. Palpably, Britishers at Home have begun to think; may have gone a step farther and have begun to lay to heart a lesson of which, as nine-tenths of them will readily own, the country stood in urgent need. We read that London, for instance, has become a sober, serious city, quite startlingly free from crime; and that the people are going to bed early, avoiding—as a rule—public jubilation over the various items of good news from the front, taking comparatively little interest in sport or drama and, above all, beginning to go to Church! Oynies will quote "The Devil was sick; the Devil a monk would be," and doubtless there is no small amount of reason on their side; none of us who have had much experience of the world believe that a state of solemn repentance can endure forever; and, if we take into account the mercurial quality of the British temperament, we shall—further—be quite prepared presently to see the pendulum swing in the opposite direction for a while.

But does the feeling at Home go no deeper than this outward show? Unhesitatingly we should say, "Yes, far deeper." The Britisher does not wear his heart on his sleeve, and his present subdued bearing probably arises rather from his notions of decency and the fitness of things than from any desire to impress the world with his anxiety to take part in days of national humiliation and mourning. He has no heart to go junketing while his son, his brother or his ohum may be lying dead on the battlefield. This outward show of solemnity, then, is not so much to be taken into consideration as the fact (upon which all the Home papers seem to agree) that John Bull is less ready to give advice and to criticize than he has ever been within the memory of living man; genuinely humbler and less self-assertive, and perfectly content to leave his fate in the wise hands of the ruling powers of the country. He owns that he has been brought up with a round turn. Yesterday his country was the home of prosperity and of peace (as far as foreign nations were concerned) and he was free to squabble with his compatriots and, in the intervals of this pleasant pastime to devote himself alternately to money-getting and to amusement; to-day he has to realise that Britishers have a bigger and a more immediate duty to perform than quarrelling over Irish or industrial questions; that they have to stand shoulder to shoulder, sink all differences and make common cause against their country's enemies. A word might be added about the demeanour of the women. They too are taking their lesson, and taking it bravely. We hear nothing now about the suffrage; for this is a man's war and the women are owing, if not by word, by act, that their place is in the background. That that background is a noble and not an inglorious one, is being manifested in ways too numerous to mention. Even frivolity with them has become as unfashionable as feminine politics, and all are doing their best to show that they, like the men, are being strengthened and beautified in character by the harsh school-mastership of the war.

### Auguste Rodin.

A paragraph in our last night's War News announces that M. Rodin, in presenting a collection of his works to the British nation, writes that he does so "as a token of admiration for your heroes." The value of this tribute from the greatest sculptor, and probably one of the greatest painters, living, is enhanced by the fact that—asis; ratty generally known—Rodin has, at times, delivered himself of sentiments that were decidedly anti-British. But, be that as it may, art-lovers at Home will rejoice over this generous gift, the more so that there is surprisingly little of his work, other than what has been acquired by private purchasers in England; and most Britishers only know his wonderful achievements through the medium of copies and prints published in the various art journals. It is said that what he himself regards as absolutely his best work in painting and sculpture is not for sale, can only be seen by specially favoured visitors to his studio, and will be, by his own wish, destroyed at his death. This last item may be but idle gossip; nevertheless there are people—even artists—among those who have witnessed these private exhibitions who maintain that such destruction may not be altogether regrettable, on account of the artist's peculiarly twisted notions on certain points.

**The Belated Rise of a Great Man.** The "twisted notions" in fact the general cynicism, of this extraordinary genius are supposed, by those who know him best, to have arisen from an embitteredness born of his early and seemingly futile struggles to get his work known. To-day he is, in all probability, the wealthiest artist in the world; though, up till about the year 1900, when he was already old, he was not only poor, but was unknown to almost everyone but his fellow artists, and a few of the greater critics who mournfully owned that Rodin's conceptions were above the comprehension of the average nineteenth-century buyer. He had few influential friends, he was essentially of the peasant class and was lacking in ordinary common education; at least, so we have been told by close personal friends of his. We believe it was Whistler, finally, who suggested to him the advisability of "boosting" himself. Scraping together what ready money he could get hold of, he hired a small annex to the Paris Exhibition buildings and filled it with his sculptures. The admission fees alone soon ran up to a big amount; his work sold like the proverbial hot cakes and Rodin was a made man.

### War's Widespread Effect.

Native women in the interior of China are about the last class of people one would expect to be affected by the war in Europe. But, judging from a report in one of the northern papers that, like almost everybody else, are feeling its effects. According to this statement, for the last few years every woman in Central China has been a customer of Germany for aniline dyes. These, we are told, form part of every pedlar's pack, and no village maiden or matron fails to invest a cash or two in the means by which plain homespun cotton may be transformed into brilliant red, blue or green. The great advance in price, caused by the European upheaval, advertises the war to every hamlet, and never before it seems, have Chinese peasants been so much aware of the doings of the great outside world.

The war is having other effects, too, for we read that in Shansi Province there are no big buyers for the foreign market this season and no large orders are going to the coast. The result is that for the agricultural and labouring classes unemployment is the order of the day. With the commercial relations of the various countries of the world now so closely interwoven, a great war like the present must re-echo in the farthest corners of the earth. That is inevitable, and China, like every other country, must be affected by it. Indeed, she will feel its consequences far more to-day than she would have had the crisis come earlier in history, for with every passing year, her foreign intercourse is steadily enlarging its scope.

### DAY BY DAY.

"A LITTLE ONE SHALL BECOME A THOUSAND AND A SMALL ONE A STRONG NATION."

**The Weather.**  
Lower level 8 a.m. Temp. 70; fine.  
At the Peak 8 a.m. Temp. 63; fine.

**The Mails.**  
Siberian Mail.—Due to arrive to-morrow.  
Australian Mail.—Closed to-day at 9 a.m.  
Siberian Mail.—Closes to-day at 4 p.m.

**Count the Columns.**  
Yesterday the *Telegraph* published 35 columns of solid reading matter. To-day there will be 43 published.

**The Dollar.**  
The rate of the dollar on demand to-day is 18.9-10d.

**Intercession.**  
The next monthly meeting for Intercession which the Bishop of Victoria will conduct will be on Monday next, Nov. 23, at 6 p.m. at St. Paul's College.

**Bishop of Victoria.**  
The Bishop of Victoria's engagements for to-morrow, (Sunday) are:—11 a.m. to preach at St. Peter's Church, West Point; 5.45 p.m., to preach at St. John's Cathedral.

**Alleged Possession of Coal.**  
Three Chinese were charged by Sgt. P. Grant with the unlawful possession of five hundred-weight of coal at Yau-mat, before Mr. Hazeland, at the Police Court, this morning. The defendants were remanded in police custody until Monday.

**Waste Food.**  
Tenders are being invited for the purchase of waste food from Victoria Gaol for one year, viz., from 1st January, 1915, to 31st December, 1915. Waste food consists of the kitchen refuse and waste of rice, congee, vegetables, fish, &c., averaging about 200 lbs. daily.

**The Medical Board.**  
His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to appoint, under the provisions of Section 10 of the Medical Registration Ordinance, 1884, (Ordinance No. 1 of 1884), Mr. Stanley H. Dodwell to be a member of the Medical Board for a term of three years, with effect from the 18th November, 1914.

**Notice to Shippers.**  
The Harbour Master of Hongkong issues the following notification:—The following is a précis of a notice issued by the Japanese Government:—"The blockade of Kiaochow Bay has been raised, but for the time being the port is closed to all shipping, except such vessels as are chartered by the Japanese Government, or have special permission from the Japanese Authorities."

**Cheaper Newspaper Postage.**  
The Gazette notifies that from December 1, 1914, the rate of postage from Hongkong on newspapers published in the Colony will be two cents per four ounces, or any fraction thereof, to the following places:—Australia, Canada, Ceylon, China, Creta, Formosa, India, Japan, Macao, Netherlands India, New Zealand, Philippine Islands, Siam, Straits Settlements, Timor and the United Kingdom.

**Appointments.**  
It is notified that His Honour Sir William Rees Davies, Knight, Chief Justice, in and for the Colony of Hongkong, has been pleased to appoint Thomas Henry King, Assistant Superintendent of Police, S. Stewart Buckle, Carmel Roes, District Officer, and S. Muel Burnside Boyd McElmerry, Assistant District Officer, to be Commissioners to administer oaths and take declarations, affirmations, and attestations of honour in Hongkong, so long as they shall continue to hold their respective offices as aforesaid.

**Electricity Supply.**  
It is notified in the Gazette that Regulation No. 33 of the Regulations for Securing the Safety of the Public contained in the Schedule to the Electricity Supply Ordinance, 1911, is cancelled and the following substituted therefor:—"33. Any person making any addition to any electrical installation, connected to the Company's main, without giving due notice to the Company, to enable them to test the same before connecting it to the existing installation, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding five dollars for every such addition."

### NOTES ON THE CRISIS.

#### RUSSIANS DOING WELL.

Surprises for Germany on Land and Sea.

For once in a way the Russians are most prominently in the picture in the over-night wires. They are fighting most desperate battles with the enemy in Poland, and it would appear as if the exchanges at the moment are fairly even here. The Petrograd report speaks of the operations operating in the offensive and the defensive, and inasmuch as we know the Germans to have been heavily reinforced of late, it is more than likely that the Russians engaged include other troops than those comprising their advance guards. May be the whole of the Czar's main army has not yet come up to the fighting line, but the fact that the issue is being so stubbornly contested leads one to assume that there are considerable masses of Russians participating in the conflict.

**In East Prussia.**  
In East Prussia the Russians are having distinctly the better of matters, as is shown by the latest message to hand, which speaks of the capture of strong German positions east of Angerburg and a fine haul of munitions and prisoners in the Masurian Lake region. Their advance in this theatre is now assuming a serious aspect for the defenders, and we may take it that the invaders will not be dislodged here as they were after their first entry into East Prussia. They have had ample time for mobilisation since those days, and it can safely be reckoned that their forces are much larger now than they were in the initial venture.

**Better Than Expected.**  
Germany must now be beginning to realise that the Russian Army is far more efficient than the Kaiser and his advisers expected it to be. Indeed, that fact was beginning to be taken note of some months ago, when a Berlin paper remarked that "the Russians are very much better than they were thought to be. One hears that on every side." That is no small admission for Berlin to make, and the fact that it was allowed to be published raises the suspicion that the idea was to prepare the German public for what the German military authorities say to be coming. If the foregoing was representative of official feeling at that time, what must the opinion be now? And what will it be when the Russians really get into their swing, as they assuredly will before very long?

**On Sea.**  
Russia on the sea is also a factor to be taken into account. That much is shown from the news of yesterday that a division of the Black Sea Fleet had engaged the notorious Goeben and Breslau and had decided the better of the exchanges. The fate of the two Turco-German cruisers—one does not know quite how to describe their ownership—is not known, but it is apparent that the Goeben suffered heavily from the Russian gunnery, inasmuch as she was badly hit and there were several explosions on board. It was calculated by those concerned in the shady "deal" over these two boats that the Russians would have no warships able to cope with this pair, but there again expectations have been falsified. Taking the whole situation under review, the Russians may well feel satisfied at the trend of events on land and on sea.

**Unnoticed.**  
She—"Herbert, I don't find my baby-dress anywhere!"  
He—"See if you've got it on."  
—Punch.

**War Humour.**  
Ireland rummed up:—In peace, Pat riots; in war, Patriote. Champagne is still the favour-ite tipple of the officers of the German Army. But the German N-vy sticks to port.

We deprecate the published suggestion that many ragtime tunes might be straightened out into march tunes. There must be no armistices on our side.—*London Opinion.*

### 1889.

HONGKONG TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO.

Compiled from the "Hongkong Telegraph" files for the week ending Nov. 21, 1889.

**The Dollar.**  
November 21.—The rate of the dollar, on demand, to-day is 3s. 2-1-2d.

**A Leper.**  
Nov. 14.—"Acting Inspector Butlin, while on a tour on the 12th inst. near the Chinese Recreation Ground, on Holly-wood Road, came across an individual whom he took to be a leper. From there he had the man sent to the Tung Wah Hospital, but the philanthropic individuals in charge of that institution refused to admit the patient, albeit the constitution of the Hospital declares itself ready to do anything for the good of 'sufferin' humanity.' So the poor leper was returned to the police authorities on no other ground than that they 'could not admit the man.' Inspector Butlin made another trial of getting the leper admitted, but, we are sorry for the reputation of the directors of the Tung Wah Hospital to have to say, the second appeal was as unsuccessful as the first. The man was therefore lodged in No. 5 cell at the Central Station, and there gave up the ghost yesterday. The coroner (Mr. Woodhouse) will hold an inquiry to-morrow morning into the circumstances."

**Franco-German Indemnity.**  
November 15.—"The German Federal Council has only just wound up the accounts of the indemnity of £200,000,000 paid to Germany by France at the close of the war in 1871, and it has been decided that the balance, amounting to £110,935, shall be divided among the different States of the Empire in the same proportion as the larger sum which has already been distributed. Prussia, of course, taking the lion's share."

**Chinese Immigrants.**  
November 15.—"It is now stated, says a San Francisco contemporary, that a new steam line subsidized by the Mexican Government will soon begin operations between Canton, Macao, Honolulu, San Francisco and Salina Cruz, Mexico, for the carriage of Chinese immigrants. Mexico encourages this importation for the sake of cheap labour on public works. She declines to take a leaf from our experience, or even from that of some of the South American States, where conditions more resemble her own. Ecuador has just forbidden Chinese immigration. Peru and Chili have had enough of them. When Mexico finds herself with race and labour complications added to her revolutionary tendencies, she will wish she had been warned in time. Meantime we will have a frontier of over fifteen hundred miles to guard."

**Greece and Turkey.**  
November 16.—"A. Trizopoulos states that Greece had tried to cultivate cordial relations with Turkey, but found it impossible, so that henceforth Greece would aim at one day vindicating the rights of Crete."

**Socialism in Galicia.**  
November 16.—"Socialism has lately spread rapidly in Galicia."

**The Office Goat.**  
November 18.—"Our apologies are due to the gentlemen who played in Saturday's cricket match, the Club v. The Garrison, for the frightful muddle that appeared in our issue of that date. Our Sporting Editor was absent, and the office goat took full charge. Billy has been temporarily suspended, and we are advertising for a capable substitute. Even the great Jovo nods sometimes."

**Friends Then as Now.**  
November 20.—"The Kaiser and the Sultan: The Emperor personally invested the Sultan with the Order of Hohenzollern, and the Emperor and the Empress have been loaded with the choicest gifts from the Sultan."

**The Stock Exchange.**  
November 20.—"Some business is quite stagnant, and quotations generally continue on the downward track. Stock Exchange markets are, in fact, so

### DECLARATION OF LONDON.

Intentions of Germany and Austria.

The Hongkong Government Gazette contains the following notification:—

It is hereby notified that the following Notification was issued by the Foreign Office on the 16th September and appeared in the *London Gazette* of the 18th September:—

**Foreign Office.**  
16th September, 1914.  
His Majesty's Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs has received communications from the United States Ambassador informing him that during the present hostilities the German and Austro-Hungarian Governments will treat as absolute or conditional contraband those objects and materials which are enumerated in Articles 22 and 24 of the Declaration of London.

**In Lighter Vela.**  
Hundreds of French freests are now serving at the front. The Cassebooks are coming! News-vendors who call the news are reported to be apprehending with very mingled feelings the fall of Przemysl.—*London Opinion.*

bad that it would be well-nigh impossible to make them much worse. But the tide should nearly be at its ebb, and must soon turn."

### 1889.

#### SHARE REPORT.

The quotations which follow are from the *Hongkong Telegraph* for Nov. 21, 1889.

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank—180 per cent. premium, sellers.  
Union Insurance Society of Canton—\$110 per share, buyers.  
China Traders' Insurance Company—\$72 per share, sellers.  
North China Insurance—Tls. 350 per share, buyers.  
Canton Insurance Company, Ltd.—\$135 per share.  
Yangtze Insurance Association—Tls. 80 per share.  
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company—\$380 per share, sellers.  
China Fire Insurance Company—\$83 per share.  
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company—58 per cent. premium, sellers.  
Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboat Company—\$41 per share, sellers.  
China and Manila Steamship Company—\$102-1-2 per share, sellers.  
Hongkong Gas Company—\$135 per share, sellers.  
Hongkong Hotel Company—\$210 per share, sellers.  
Hongkong Hotel Co.'s Six per cent. Debentures—\$501.  
Indo-China S.N. Company—15 per cent. dis., sellers.  
Douglas Steamship Company—\$66 per share, sellers.  
China Sugar Refining Company, Ltd.—\$197 per share, buyers.  
Luzon Sugar Refining Company, Ltd.—\$67-1/4 per share, sellers.  
Hongkong Ice Company—\$110 per share, buyers.  
Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, Ltd.—\$100 per share, sellers.  
Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company—\$87 per share, sellers.  
Hongkong Dairy Farm Co.—\$14 per share, sellers.  
A. S. Watson and Co., Ltd.—\$23 per share, sellers.  
Hongkong High Level Tramway Co., Ltd.—210 per cent. prem., sellers.  
Hongkong Steam Laundry Co., Ltd.—\$25 per share, nominal.  
Green Island Cement Co. (old issue)—\$45 per share, buyers.  
Green Island Cement Co. (new issue)—\$45 per share, buyers.  
Hongkong Land Investment Co., Ltd.—\$98 per share, buyers.  
Hongkong Electric Co., Ltd.—\$41 per share, buyers.  
West Point Building Co., Ltd.—\$45 per share, sellers.

SOCIETY OF  
ST. VINCENT DE PAUL.

The Council General of the above Society, announces with pleasure that the net proceeds of their Al Franco Fete in aid of the funds of the Society, which was held on the 15th inst., were \$1,500. They beg to tender their most heartfelt and sincere thanks to His Lordship Bishop Pezzoni for the use of the Church compound for the bazaar, to the public in general for their support, to the ladies and gentlemen attending the various stalls, to the Sociedade Philarmónica for their gratuitous and highly appreciated service, to the Anderson Music Co. for lending the piano gratis, to the Club Lusitano for their valuable assistance, to those who contributed with souvenirs and donations (such as the French and Italian Convents and others), to the Hongkong Printing Press for their free service, to the local press for the articles written on behalf of the Society, and to the Chinese community for their prompt co-operation and attendance.

Special mention must be made of the Catholic Women's League and the Boy Scouts—the former for their painstaking efforts in needlework and other useful articles, the latter for the energy displayed at their stalls, under the able direction of the Scoutmaster, Mr. Edwards, assisted by Mr. Roylance and staff; to Messrs. Grace & Co. for their picture postcards, to the Nestlé and Anglo-Swiss Condensed Milk Co., the British-American Tobacco Co., Ltd., the Alexandra Cafe, and the Sincere Co. for their co-operation in supplying the Scouts' stall with gifts, etc.

## FOOTBALL.

## Hongkong Association League.

The Hon. Sec. (Mr. F. W. Eger) was able to report a great deal of progress in League affairs at the meeting held this week. Five teams applied for admission and were accepted into the senior division, and six into the second division. This must be regarded as very satisfactory, considering the circumstances. Since the meeting two more clubs have asked permission to join the junior, and it looks very much as if the aims of the Hongkong Football Association towards improving the spirit among the junior civilian residents of the Colony are about to be fulfilled. The full list of clubs competing is as follows:—

**First Division.**  
Hongkong F.C., Hon. Sec., Mr. J. C. Taylor.  
Navy, Hon. Sec., Mr. W. Caldwell, H.M.S. Tamar.  
Staff and Depts., Hon. Sec., Mr. W. T. Wood, A.O. Offices.  
R.G.A.  
Hongkong Police, Hon. Sec., Mr. C. Reynolds.  
**Second Division.**  
Lam Tong F.C., Hon. Sec., Mr. J. Anderson, R.E. Headquarters.  
Confucian Society, Hon. Sec., Mr. Ng Fung-chau, 25, Des Voeux Road O.  
St. Joseph's College, Hon. Sec., Bro. Alphonsus, the College.  
Victoria Rovers, Hon. Sec., Mr. S. Payne, G.M.F. Club.  
University F.C., Hon. Sec., Mr. W. M. Hall, the University.  
Diocesan School, Hon. Sec., Mr. W. H. Virens, the School.  
Moslem R.C., Hon. Sec., Mr. R. Nazarin, c/o Audit Office.  
Lusitano F.C., Hon. Sec., Mr. J. O. Remedios, Mero Bank.  
Several matches have been arranged.  
To-day (Saturday) the Police play the Navy on the Navy ground at four o'clock. Mr. Eger will referee.

## War Topics.

To our contents—oil "Kaiser, I; Annals, 2," a correspondent now adds, in view of the battle of the Marne, "German Army also ran."

On their retreat, the Kaiser's troops left quantities of German cigars in the way of our soldiers. No form of cruelty seems to have been omitted by these heartless Teutons. — *London Opinion.*

## FALL OF TSINGTAU.

## World-wide Press Comment.

Sydney, Nov. 11.—The Sydney Herald congratulates Japan on the capture of Tsingtau, the operations in the reduction of the fortress having been conducted not only bravely, but with the same respect for the usages of civilisation which distinguished the conduct of the Japanese in the war with Russia.

## British Comment.

The Times remarks that it is a matter for sincere congratulation that the Allied troops have succeeded in frustrating Germany's designs in China, the initial stage in the conception of which was carried out by Germany in the despatch of Prince Henry of Prussia's expedition to China. Especially is it a matter of satisfaction that the Indian troops took part in the attack on the fortress, which has been reduced at comparatively small cost to the allies.

By the fall of Tsingtau Germany's machinations in the Far East, that had been going on during the last seventeen years, have been completely undermined and German influence expelled. There is no doubt that the exclusion of German influence from the Far East will have not only an important effect on China's attitude towards Germany, but her prestige and influence throughout the whole continent of Asia, India, Egypt, and Turkey will also be affected.

The blow struck to Germany at Kiauchau by the Allies will undoubtedly strike the Oriental imagination with even greater effect than the reverses suffered by Germany in Europe.

As for China, she must be grateful to the Allies for having enabled her to sever connection with so aversive a tenant. China must welcome the prospects of regaining her property under vastly-improved conditions as soon as the war is over.

The Evening News says: After an investment of ten weeks the Allies have succeeded in reducing the fortress at Tsingtau. By the fall of Tsingtau Germany has been deprived of her military and commercial point d'appui in the Far East. The 14-inch guns (of English manufacture), handled by the Japanese, fully demonstrated their capacity to reduce a stronghold supposed to be invulnerable. The German enthusiasm over the naval success of Chile has been materially damped by the fall of Tsingtau.

The Evening Standard says although Great Britain was represented in the attack on Tsingtau by the troops under Brigadier-General Barnardiston, the brilliant success is mainly due to the efforts of Britain's Japanese allies. What the military authorities thought would take three months, was accomplished in a fortnight, and the losses through the whole siege were less than those the British are suffering in Europe in a single day. The Japanese troops are well known for their headlong valour in the field, but the siege at Tsingtau has shown that they are equally good at the deliberate and scientific reduction of a fortress.

## American Views.

The New York Times says that the Japanese army and navy, in co-operation with the British forces, have succeeded in the reduction of the fortress of Tsingtau. According to what is promised by Japan, she is to hold Kiauchau pending its restitution to China on the restoration of peace. Germany has now lost her naval and military base in the Far East, credit for which is due to Japan, who has scored the first decisive victory over Germany in this great international war.

The final occupation of Kiauchau by Japan had been inevitable since she participated in the war. The Germans, however, offered a stout resistance. They fought as bravely as their compatriots are fighting in France, Belgium, and Poland. They only delivered to the conquerors a small portion of the forts, and those that had not been damaged by the bombardment of the assailants were blown up by the Germans themselves.

It would be useless to discuss the probable effect of the expul-

## "THEY CAN'T DROWN ME."

## Safety of Naval Officer Well Known in Hongkong.

With regard to the loss of the submarine D5, it is well known in the Colony that she was commanded by Lieutenant Commander Herbert, R.N., who has many friends in Hongkong; and although it was reported that some on board were saved, it was much feared that Lieutenant Commander Herbert had lost his life.

We are informed, however, that a friend of his here wired to England, in characteristic fashion, "Are you dead, Hoppy?" and subsequently received a reply, "They can't drown me, Bertie."

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The New York Sun remarks that the position of the Germans at Tsingtau was hopeless from the outset. Their position was by no means comparable to that of the Russians at Port Arthur, where the Japanese losses numbered 92,000. The plucky stand made by the Germans against the powerful attack is in accordance with the traditions of the German army. Of course, the Germans had no other honourable alternative but to dispute by force Japan's demand that they evacuate Kiauchau.

## Disposal of Tsingtau.

Proposals concerning Tsingtau were submitted to a Cabinet Council on the 9th inst. by the various departments concerned, says the Asahi, but no decision has yet been come to in respect of them. For the present it has been decided to establish a military administration in Tsingtau and the adjacent neighbourhood which Japan has occupied, for the protection of public and private property, and Tsingtau will be guarded by troops. No private individuals will be allowed to enter the occupied territory until order is completely restored. When this is done, and the waters in and out of Kiauchau Bay are clear of mines, and the harbour is repaired, Tsingtau and the Shantung Railway will be open to Japanese and foreigners for the purpose of trade. These preparations cannot be completed in less than a month, and the military administration will still be continued until the conclusion of peace in Europe. In these circumstances the Customs cannot be handed over to the Chinese Government for the present. The Japanese Government has decided to send experienced Customs officials to Tsingtau to take charge. These have been chosen, and the organisation of the military guards for Tsingtau has already been completed.

The Question of Obligation. The Japanese papers are beginning to discuss the question of the disposal of Tsingtau. The Jiji quotes a certain responsible official in Tokyo as having remarked on this question that the Government's present policy is to occupy the port. The Japanese Government demanded of the German Government the delivery to Japan of the leased territory at Kiauchau for the purpose of retroceding it to China. The retrocession was conditional on Germany's acceptance of Japan's advice. Now that Japan has taken Tsingtau by force of arms, the position is materially changed, and the obligation on the part of Japan to return the leased territory to China immediately upon its occupation has disappeared. The retrocession cannot possibly take place before the restoration of peace in Europe. The only course now open to Japan is to establish a military administration and to occupy the territory for the time being.

Cargo on German Steamers at Tsingtau. The Osaka Chamber of Commerce has received notice from the Commercial Bureau in the Foreign Office, stating that Tsingtau has been placed under the jurisdiction of the Minister of War, and all applications for the protection of cargo on German or Austrian steamers lying at Tsingtau should be made to the Minister of War. Hitherto such applications received by the Minister for Foreign Affairs have been transferred to the War Office.

## DAIRY FARM NEWS.

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85 &amp; 95 cts. per lb.

## WAR NEWS.

## 20,000 German Wounded.

The Hague, via London, October 13.—A despatch to the Abendpost says 1,500 German wounded have passed through Liege for Aix-la-Chapelle, to which place within the past two weeks 20,000 wounded have been transported. Most of these, it is thought here, were from Antwerp.

## Consul in Antwerp Killed.

London, October 13.—The correspondent at Amsterdam of the Central News quotes the newspaper Het Volk to the effect that the Argentine Consul at Antwerp, M. Lemaire, was killed during the bombardment by a shrapnel shell. This missile struck the roof of the consulate and penetrated through the ceiling to the cellar, where the Consul was sleeping.

## Huge German Losses.

London, October 13.—A Dutchman who was recently at Berlin, writing to an English friend, states: "The authorities in Germany estimate their total losses in France and Belgium at 700,000 men killed, wounded, and missing; in addition to 150,000 men lost in East Prussia and Galicia. The Austrian losses exceed 500,000 men. No official lists have yet been published with regard to the losses of Bavarian, Saxon, Hanoverian, or Wurtemberg troops."

## German Abundance in Appalling Condition.

Paris, October 13.—M. Maurice Barres, the well-known French writer, who recently visited Alsace, states that the French found the German ambulance at Ron-le-Tape in an appalling condition as a result of the incompetence of the doctors.

## Diseases Among Troops.

Amsterdam, October 13.—Professor Besserer, of Muenster, who was sent to Metz to combat the threatening epidemic of diseases there, found an exceptionally large number of cases of dysentery, inflammation of the lungs, and typhus. He declares: "This state of things is not surprising, when it is known that the soldiers have been uninterruptedly for five days and nights in trenches half full of water. It is impossible to send fresh supplies of provisions to the soldiers, and, in consequence, the latter are upon rations carried in their knapsacks, where the food becomes mouldy. The horrors of the insanitary conditions have been increased by the fact that in many instances it has been impossible to remove the dead and wounded."

## Leipzig's Coal Captures.

The Leipzig, one of the cruisers which got out of Kiauchau, has apparently been able to replenish her coal bunkers from the German freight steamer Muzatlan, and thus supplied has sunk two steamers off the west coast of South America. The first vessel she picked up seems to have been the Elsiac, an oil-tank steamer, fortunately empty, which was sunk on Sept. 15, and the crew landed on the Galapagos Islands. The second capture, which was reported first, was that of the steamer Bankfields, with a cargo of sugar valued at \$120,000, whose crew was sent into Callao. Possibly the Leipzig was working down the coast, intending or hoping to pick up some more coal from the two steamers which were prevented from leaving port by the Chilean authorities, as reported

in the newspapers on Sept. 30. It is fairly certain that before long the Leipzig and her sisters must be in difficulties with regard to the supply of fuel. Then the roving commission must terminate, unless, as they no doubt hope, they have the luck of the Emden, which picked up the coal-laden vessel Burek. The latter is reported to have been taken away by the Emden.

## Submarine Off Scotland.

London, October 15.—The Edinburgh Scotsman states that a German submarine was seen off the east coast of Scotland recently, apparently relying upon her supply ship. This was captured, compelling the submarine to husband the remnant of her fuel. For some time she lay on the bed of the sea in shallow water, rising occasionally for the renewal of her air, and hoping to sight the supply ship. Finally the commander of the submarine thought he detected an opportunity of attacking the British patrol fleet, and fired torpedoes three times. On the third occasion the patrol vessel located the periscope, and by smart handling escaped injury. The submarine immediately dived, but a cordon of destroyers was quickly organised, and lay in wait until the submarine, which was practically without fuel, came to the surface. The scene was weird during the prolonged wait, with the searchlights of the destroyers playing over the stretch of ocean. When the submarine was finally forced to rise there was a crash of gunfire, and the submarine sank.

## Honour Badge for Rejected.

A bronze badge to be worn in the coat as proof of services offered will be presented by Mr. St. Lee Strachey, High Sheriff, to all rejected recruits in Surrey who write to him at Newlands Corner, Merrow, Guildford, enclosing their official papers.

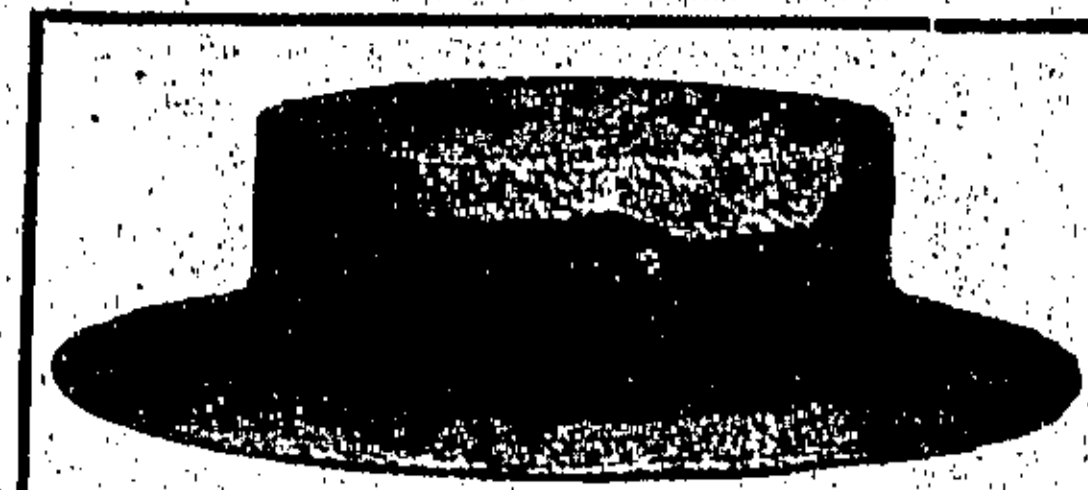
## \$2,000,000 for Harvard.

There is a considerable stir in Boston over the reported threat of Captain Clarence Wiener, of London, who was formerly in the British Army in South Africa, says the Daily News. The captain, who is a graduate of Harvard, has written a letter to the Harvard faculty stating that it was his intention to leave the university \$2,000,000, but he would not carry out this intention unless Professor Hugo Munsterberg was dismissed, on account of his pro-German and anti-English utterances. Professor Munsterberg has for twelve years occupied the Chair of Psychology, and was formerly a member of the faculty of the University of Berlin. He has been exceedingly active in the anti-English campaign carried on in America by Quaint Berns-off and Herr Dernburg. Dr. Munsterberg, upon hearing of Capt Wiener's determination, immediately tendered his resignation, in order to save the Harvard faculty any embarrassment. His resignation has not yet been accepted.

TO-DAY'S  
AMUSEMENT.

## PRINCE OF WALES' FUND.

A Subscription List has been taken from the Counter of The Mercantile Bank of India Ltd. Any person applying for subscriptions thereunder is unauthorised and should at once be handed over to the Police. The Bank's name is at the top of the list.

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"MONTAGLE," Intermediate service, via Canadian Atlantic port £43, via Boston or New York £45.

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SPECIAL RATES (First Class only) allowed to Naval and Military officers, Civil Service employees, Missionaries, etc., etc. Passengers purchasing Trans-Pacific Round Trip passage tickets have the option of returning from San Francisco by the steamers of the Pacific Mail S.S. Co., or Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

Local and through passengers may, if desired, travel by rail between Ports of call in Japan.

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MARSEILLES AND LONDON, via Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez & Port Said  
 Miyazaki Maru T. 16,000 {WEDNES., 2nd Dec. at 10 a.m.  
 Kitano Maru T. 16,000 {WEDNES., 23rd Dec. at 10 a.m.

VICTORIA, B.C., and SEATTLE via S'hai, Moji, Kobe, Yokkaichi, and Yokohama  
 Yokohama Maru T. 12,500 {TUES., 1st Dec. at noon.  
 Awa Maru T. 12,500 {TUES., 15th Dec. at noon.

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE, via Manila, Thursday Island, Townsville and Brisbane  
 Hitachi Maru T. 13,500 {SAT., 21st Nov. at 10 a.m.  
 Tango Maru T. 13,500 {WEDNES., 16th Dec. at noon.

CALCUTTA via S'hai, Penang, and Rangoon  
 Ceylon Maru T. 10,000 {MON., 23rd Nov.  
 Colombo Maru T. 8,000 {MONDAY., 23rd Nov.

BOMBAY via Singapore and Colombo  
 Kawachi Maru T. 12,500 {SUNDAY, 29th Nov.

SH'AI and Kobe  
 Rangoon Maru T. 7,000 {MONDAY, 30th Nov.

SH'AI and Kobe  
 NAGASAKI, Kobe & Yokohama  
 Kitano Maru T. 16,000 {TUES., 24th Nov. at d'light

Kitano Maru T. 16,000 {Nov. at d'light

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## PASSENGER SEASON FOR 1915.

## FOR EUROPE.

Steamers.	Displacement.	Leave Hongkong.
Katori Maru	20,000 tons	Thursday 28th January
Kamo	16,000 "	" 1st February
Kashima	20,000 "	" 2nd February
Mishima	16,000 "	" 11th March
Suwa	25,000 "	" 25th March
Atsuta	16,000 "	" 8th April
Yasaka	25,000 "	" 22nd April
Miyasaki	16,000 "	" 6th May
Kitano	16,000 "	" 20th May
Fushima	25,000 "	" 3rd June

## FOR AMERICA.

Steamers.	Displacement.	Leave Hongkong.
Aki Maru	12,500 tons	Tuesday 26th January
Sado	12,500 "	" 9th February
Yokohama	12,500 "	" 23rd February
Awa	12,500 "	" 9th March
Shidzuoka	12,500 "	" 23rd March
Tamba	12,500 "	" 6th April
Aki	12,500 "	" 20th April
Sado	12,500 "	" 4th May

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For Steamers. To Sail.

SHANGHAI.....Chenan.....22nd Nov. at d'light  
 H'HO W. P'HOI & H'PHONG Sungkiang.....22nd Nov. at 9 a.m.  
 MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO.....Teian.....24th Nov. at 4 p.m.  
 SHANGHAI.....Anhui.....24th Nov. at 4 p.m.  
 SHANGHAI.....Yingchow.....26th Nov. at 4 p.m.  
 MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO.....Chinhua.....1st Dec. at 4 p.m.

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.  
 "S.S. LINTAN" and "S.S. SANUI"

MANILA LINE.—Twin Screw Steamers "Chinhua," "Taming," and "Teian." Excellent saloon accommodation and ships; electric fans fitted; extra staterooms on deck aft on "Taming" & "Teian."

SHANGHAI LINE.—The Twin Screw steamers "Anhui" and "Chenan" and the S.S. "Kanchow," "Liangchow," "Luchow" and "Yingchow" having excellent accommodation, with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms and Dining Saloon, maintain a fast schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, leaving Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

These steamers land passengers in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of trans-shipment at Woosung.

For Freight or Passages apply to

BUTTERFIELD &amp; SWIRE.

Telephone No. 36

Agents.

Hongkong 21st Nov., 1914.

## SHIPPING

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN  
LIJN.

Regular Fortnightly Service between

JAVA, CHINA and JAPAN.

Steamer	From	Kept on or about	For	Will leave on or about
Tjilmanoeck	.....	.....	SH'AI	2nd half Nov.
Tjibodas	.....	.....	JAPAN	2nd half Nov.
Tjipanas	JAPAN	1st half Nov.	JAYA	2nd half Nov.
Tjilalajap	JAYA	2nd half Nov.	JAPAN	2nd half Nov.
Tjilini	JAYA	2nd half Nov.	SH'AI	2nd half Nov.
Tjilwong	JAYA	1st half Dec.	JAPAN	1st half Dec.
Tjitaroen	JAYA	1st half Dec.	SH'AI	1st half Dec.
Tjikembang	JAYA	2nd half Dec.	SH'AI	1st half Jan.

"The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands-India and Australia."

For particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to the

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Telephone No. 1574

York Building.

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## TOYO KISEN KAISHA

## SAN FRANCISCO LINE

VIA SHANGHAI, MANILA, THE INLAND SEA, JAPAN and HONOLULU.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to change without notice.

Steamer.	Displacement	Tons & Speed
Nippon Maru	11,000 - 18 knots	From Kobe, Tues., 1st Dec.
Shinyo Maru	22,000 - 21 knots	" H'kong, Tues., 8th Dec.
Chiyo Maru	22,000 - 21 knots	" H'kong, Tues., 5th Jan.

The S.S. Nippon Maru will leave Kobe for Yokohama, Honolulu and San Francisco on Tuesday, 1st December.

Steamers via Shanghai will be despatched at noon.

Steamers via Manila will be despatched at 10.30 a.m.

First Class to London.....£71.10. Return (6 months) £120.

First Class to New York.....£60. " " " £66.10.

" " " San Francisco £45. " " " £68.

Passengers purchasing Trans-Pacific Return tickets have the option of returning from San Francisco by steamers of the Pacific Mail S.S. Co., or from Vancouver by steamers of the Canadian Pacific Railway Co.

Special Rates given to NAVAL & MILITARY, CIVIL, SERVANTS, MISSIONARIES, etc.

ROUND THE WORLD Tickets issued in Connection with all the Principal Mail Lines and the Trans-Siberian Railway.

Passengers may travel by Railway between ports of call in Japan free of charge.

## SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

Via JAPAN PORTS, HONOLULU, HILO, MANZANILLO, SALINA CRUZ, OALLAO, IQUIQUE and VALPARAISO.

Anyo Maru 18,500 - 15 knots

Thence by TRANS-ANDAN ROUTE to BUENOS AIRES.

For Full Particulars as to Passage & Freight, apply to

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Telephone No. 291

KING'S BUILDINGS.

THE EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN  
STEAMSHIP CO., LIMITED.

MAIL SERVICE TO AUSTRALIA

VIA MANILA.

MAIL SCHEDULE

(SUBJECT TO MODIFICATION.)

Steamer.	Arrive Hongkong from Australia.	Leave Hongkong for Australia.
St. Albans	29th Nov.	23rd Dec.
Aldenharn	2nd Jan.	29th Jan.

The above Steamers are fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and are lighted throughout with Electricity. All State-Rooms have Electric Fans. A duly qualified Doctor and Stewardess are carried.

For further particulars, apply to

Gibb, Livingston &amp; Co.,

Agents.

## DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LD.

Hongkong-South China Coast Ports.

Highest Class, Fastest and Most Luxurious Steamers on the Coast, having splendid Accommodation for First-Class Passengers Electric Light. Excellent Cuisine.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHOW RETURN

(Occupying 9 to 10 days.)

Steamships.	Captain	Leaving.
Haitan	J. W. Evans	TUES., 24th Nov. at 1 p.m.
Haiching	W. O. Passmore	FRI., 27th Nov. at 1 p.m.

FOR AMOY AND FOOCHOW.

Halyang	A. E. Hodgins	SATUR., 21st Nov. at 3 p.m.
Calling at Swatow for Passengers only.		

FOR SWATOW.

Haimun	A. H. Stewart	SUN., 22nd Nov. at 10 a.m.
Haimun	A. H. Stewart	WED., 25th Nov. at 1 p.m.

Steamers will arrive at and depart from the Co.'s Wharf near Blake Pier.

For Freight and Passage, apply to

Douglas, Lapraik &amp; Co.,

General Managers.

## LOG BOOK.

Sweden's New Harbour.

A Reuter telegram from Malm (Sweden) states that the Malm County Council has agreed to build a free harbour at a cost of 4,864,000 kroner.

Dry Dock for Montreal.

A Reuter telegram from Montreal says it is announced that the Canadian Vickers Company are going to erect a dry dock there at a cost of \$185,000. The plans are being prepared by Sir William Arrol, of Glasgow. The dock will be 182ft. long. An addition to the Harbour Commissioners' grain elevators, to cost \$800,000, is also to be erected.

Panama Canal Customs.

The following proclamation has been issued by President Wilson, dealing with the customs service in the Panama Canal zone:

1. If the master of a vessel, arriving at any port in the canal zone from a foreign port, shall fail or refuse to produce to the proper officer of the Customs, upon demand by him, the ship's manifest and copies thereof, or shall fail or refuse to give a true account of the destination of each vessel, he shall be subject to a fine not exceeding \$500.

2. If any merchandise be found on board any vessel arriving in the canal zone from a foreign port which is not included in her manifest, the master of such vessel shall be liable to a penalty equal in amount to the value of the merchandise not manifested, and all such merchandise belonging to or consigned to the officers or crew of the vessel shall be forfeited; provided, however, that the penalty authorized by this section shall not be imposed if it should be made to appear to the chief customs officer at the port of entry, or to the Court in which the trial shall be held, that no part of the cargo has been unloaded, except as accounted for in the master's report and that the errors and omissions in the manifest were made without fraud or collusion; in such case the master may be allowed to correct his manifest by means of a post-entry. It shall not be lawful to grant a permit to unload any such merchandise, so omitted from the manifest, before such post-entry or addition to report or manifest has been made.

3. If sea stores are found on board of a vessel arriving at the Canal Zone from a foreign port which are not specified in the list furnished the boarding officers, or if a greater quantity of such articles is found than that specified in such a list, or if any of the articles are landed without a permit being first obtained from the customs officer for that purpose, all of such articles omitted from the list or manifest, or so landed, shall be seized and forfeited, and the master of the vessel shall be liable to a penalty of treble the value of the articles so omitted or landed.

4. The officers of the Bureau of Customs are authorized to administer oaths, and to certify invoices covering shipments of merchandise from the Canal Zone to the United States. In the performance of this duty they shall be governed by the United States Consular regulations and by the circular instructions concerning the certification of invoices issued to Consuls of the United States, in so far as they are applicable; provided, however, that any special instructions heretofore issued, or which may be issued by the Treasury Department, concerning the certification of invoices in the Canal Zone, shall be complied with.

5. Any person violating any of the customs laws, or the customs rules and regulations established, or to be established, by the Governor of the Panama Canal, in conformity with existing laws and orders, shall be subject to a fine not exceeding \$500 for each violation of such regulation.

For a good solid meal a la Carte or Table d'Hôte with Wines & Liquors of the Best—ALEXANDRA CAFE

## SHIPPING

## INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

Projected Sailings from Hongkong.—Subject to Alteration.

For	Steamship	On
MANILA	Loongsang	Sat., 21st Nov. at 3 p.m.
TIENSIN via Shanghai	Lienshing	Sun., 22nd Nov. at d'light
SHANGHAI	Wosang	Wed., 25th Nov. at d'light
SHANGHAI	Yusang	Tues., 24th Nov. at noon
S'hai, Moji, Kobe & Y'hama	Yatsung	Thurs., 26th Nov. at d'light
SANDAKAN	Mausang	Fri., 27th Nov. at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Taksang	Fri., 27th Nov. at d'light
S'hai, Moji & Kobe	Namsang	Sat., 28th Nov. at d'light
MANILA	Yusang	Sat., 28th Nov. at 3 p.m.
S'PORE, Pang & C'cuta	Fooksang	Sat., 28th Nov. at 3 p.m.
SANDAKAN	Hinsang	Wed., 2nd Dec. at noon

## Return Tours to Japan.

The steamers "Kutsang," "Namsang" and "Fooksang," leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and Japan returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong. Time occupied 20 days. This service is supplemented by the "Yatsung," "Kumsang," leaving Hongkong at regular intervals for Yokohama, Kobe and Moji and returning thence direct to Hongkong. Time occupied 16 days. These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

A duly qualified surgeon is also carried.  
 \* Steamers have superior accommodation for First-class Passengers, and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.  
 † Taking Cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Yangtze Ports, Choofoo, Tientsin, Dally, Weihaiwei.  
 ‡ Taking cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Kudat, Lahad Datu, Singapore, Tawau, Usukan, Jesselton and Labuan.  
 For Freight or Passage.

Apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.  
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## THE ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET CO.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.  
 Subject to change without Notice

## "SHIRE" LINE SERVICE-HOMeward.

For	Steamers	Date of Departure
LONDON & HULL	Merionethshire	20th Dec.
LONDON	Radnorshire	19th Jan.
TRANS-PACIFIC "SHIRE" & "GLEN" JOINT SERVICE.		
VICTORIA, VVER, STEL	Glenroy	25th Nov.
TACOMA & PLAND		
VIA HONOLULU		
VICTORIA, VVER, STEL	Ciengyle	6th Jan.
TACOMA & PLAND		

Cargo accepted on through Bills of Lading to all ports in Europe and North and South America.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

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## BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

NEW SERVICE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN  
 Yokohama, Kobe, Hongkong and Rangoon.

Steamers are despatched Eastward and Westward at regular intervals taking Passengers and Cargo at current Rates.

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Estimates given for quick construction and repair of Ships,  
 Engines, Boilers, Railway Rolling Stock, Bridges, and all Classes of  
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GRAVING DOCK 78' x 38' x 4'6"

Pumps empty Dock in 2-3/4 hours.

THREE PATENT SLIPWAYS taking vessels up to 3,000 tons  
 displacement, providing conditions for painting ships with most  
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100-Ton ELECTRIC CRANE ON QUAY—ELECTRIC OVER-  
 HEAD CRANES throughout the Shops ranging up to 100 Tons.

50-Ton Hydraulic TESTING MACHINE for Chains, Wire Ropes,  
 Rivets etc.

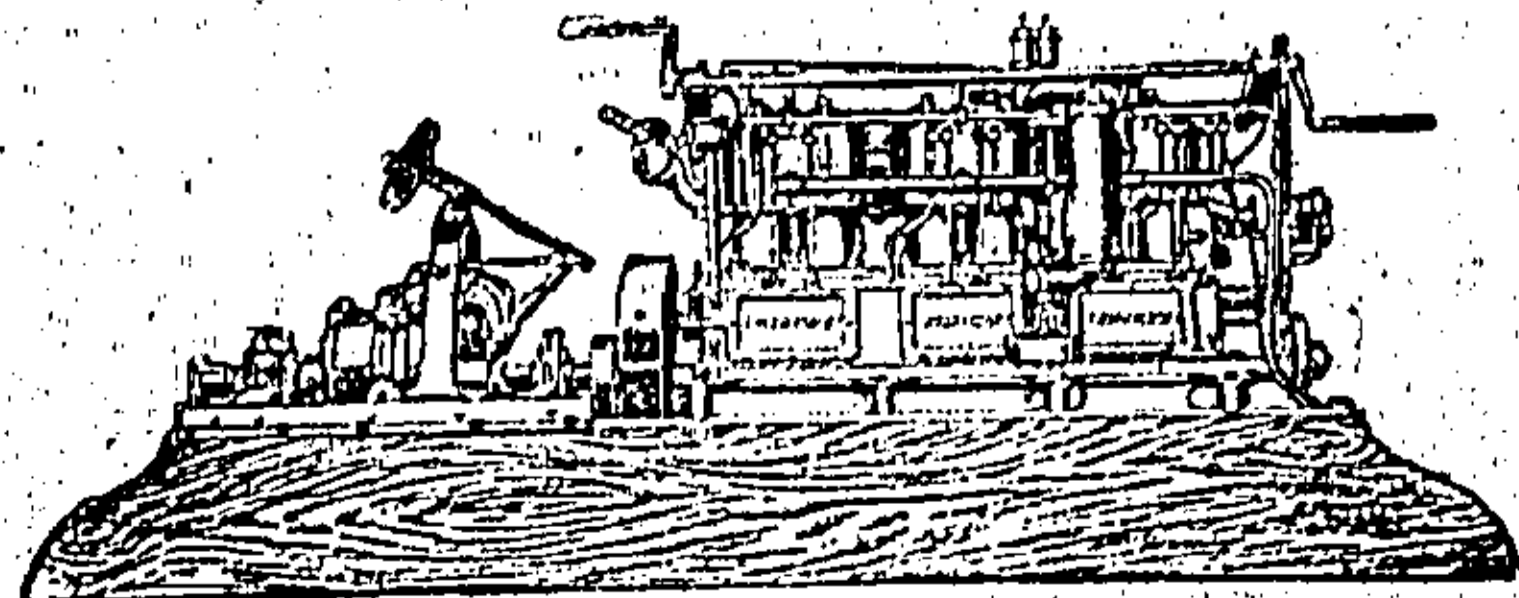
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PETROL & KEROSENE MARINE MOTORS 7-1/2

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O.6 type Motor and Reserve Gear.

B.H.P. Paraffin 70. Petrol 80.

MOTOR VESSELS, LIGHT DRAFT CARRIERS, GUN  
 BOATS, LAUNCHES, HOUSEBOATS AND PLEASURE  
 CRAFT OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

MOTOR PUMPING AND LIGHTING SETS, MOTOR  
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TELEPHONE No. 111.

## VESSELS LOADING.

## EUROPEAN PORTS.

Destination.	Vessel's Name.	For Freight Apply To	To be De-spached.
London & Genoa via S'pore, &c.	Nellore	P. & O.	25, Nov.
Marseilles via Ports	Australien	M. M.	1, Dec.
M'les, L'don via S'pore etc.	Miyazaki M.	N. Y. K.	2, Dec.
London & Hull	Mer'shire	J. M. Co.	24, Dec.

## NEW YORK, SAN FRANCISCO AND CANADA.

Victoria, Vancouver, Seattle, Tacoma & Portland &c.	Glenroy	J. M. Co.	24, Nov.
Via B.C., T'ma via K'lung, Japan	Seattle M.	O. S. K.	26, Nov.
San F'co via S'hai & Japan &c.	Mongolia	P. M. Co.	1, Dec.
San Francisco via Shanghai etc.	Nippon M.	T. K. K.	1, Dec.
Via B.C. & S'ha via S'hai &c.	Y'hama M.	N. Y. K.	1, Dec.
Mexican, Peruvian and Chile Ports via Japan	Anyo M.	T. K. K.	2, Dec.
San F'co via S'hai & Japan &c.	Shinyo M.	T. K. K.	8, Dec.
Victoria, B.C., & Tacoma, et.	Mexico M.	O. S. K.	9, Dec.
B'ton & New York via Suez Canal C. of Bristol	B. L. L.	B. L. L.	11, Dec.
San F'co via Manila & Japan &c.	Persia	P. M. Co.	16, Dec.
San F'co via M'la & Japan &c.	China	P. M. Co.	12, Jan.

## AUSTRALIA.

Australian Ports | St. Albans | G. L. Co. | 18, Dec.

## SINGAPORE, COAST PORTS AND JAPAN.

Manila	Loongsang	J. M. Co.	21, Nov.
Anping, Takao via S'tow & Amoy	Soshu Maru	O. S. K.	21, Nov.
Tamsui via Swatow and Amoy	Daigi M.	O. S. K.	22, Nov.
Bombay via S'pore & Colombo	Colombo M.	N. Y. K.	23, Nov.
Swatow, Amoy & Foochow	Haitan	D. L. Co.	24, Nov.
Shanghai	Wosang	J. M. Co.	24, Nov.
Kobe and Yokohama	Yusang	J. M. Co.	24, Nov.
D'goa Bay, D'ban, East L'don &c.	Kitano M.	N. Y. K.	24, Nov.
Sandakai	Gujarat	B. L. L.	25, Nov.
Shanghai and Kobe	Mausang	J. M. Co.	27, Nov.
Shanghai and Kobe	Kawachi M.	N. Y. K.	29, Nov.
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Rangoon M.	N. Y. K.	30, Nov.
Shanghai	Paul Lecat	M. M.	1, Dec.
S'hai, Moji, Kobe and Yokohama	Malta	P. & O.	3, Dec.
Bombay via S'pore, Port S'ham, Penang & Colombo	Nile	P. & O.	27, Dec.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Peking M.	O. S. K.	M. of N.
Batavia, Cheribon, Samarang, &c.	Haiyang	D. L. Co.	Q. desp.
Java	Tjikembang	J. O. J. L.	Q. desp.
Shanghai	Tjillwong	J. O. J. L.	S. half O.
Shanghai	Tjipanas	J. O. J. L.	Q. desp.
Shanghai	Tjimanoeck	J. O. J. L.	F. half N.
Japan	Tjibodas	J. O. J. L.	F. half N.
Shanghai	Tjitaroom	J. O. J. L.	Q. desp.

## TO SAIL

## REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE.

Proposed Sailing from Hongkong

Regular Sailing for Boston & New York via Ports.

(Via Suez: With liberty to call at the Malabar Coast)

For NEW YORK via PANAMA

For Freight and further information apply to

JODWELL & CO., LTD

Hongkong, 9th October, 1914

Agent.

## "INDRA" LINE LIMITED.

FOR NEW YORK VIA SUEZ CANAL.

(With liberty to call at the Malabar Coast.)

THE Steamship

For freight and passage apply

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.

Hongkong 9th October, 1914.

General Agents.

## MOVEMENTS OF STEAMERS.

## AMERICAN MAIL.

The P. M. s.s. MONGOLIA sailed from Yokohama on the 12th inst., via Shanghai & Manila for Hongkong.

## MERCHANT STEAMERS.

The T. K. K. s.s. ANYO MARU will next leave Hongkong on Wednesday the 2nd December.

## VESSELS IN PORT.

## Steamers.

Newlyn, Br. s.s. 2,434, Charles Clark, 14th inst.—Singapore, 4th inst. Coal—Order.

Kunajiri Maru, Jap. s.s. 2,763, N. Santo, 15th inst.—Moji, 9th inst. Coal—M. K.

Yusang, Br. s.s. 1,120, N. R. Bennett, 17th inst.—Daly, Gen.—J. M. & Co.

Albiana, Br. s.s. 2,468, Wm. Danbar, 17th inst.—Chingwantao, 10th inst. Coal—D. & Co.

Nagoya, Br. s.s. 2,420, W. H. Sweny, 17th inst.—London, 3rd Oct. Gen.—P. & O. S. N. Co.

Hulchow, Br. s.s. 1,222, Shave, 18th inst.—Tientsin, 8th inst. Gen.—B. & S.

Sungkiang, Br. s.s. 987, J. Robinson, 17th inst.—Hulchow, 16th inst. Gen.—B. & S.

Shimon, Br. s.s. 1,104, Sangster, 17th inst.—Shanghai, 14th inst. Coal—M. B. K.

Daigi Maru, Jap. s.s. 846, S. Takashige, 18th inst.—Swatow, 17th inst. Gen.—O. S. K.

Chiyuen, Chinese s.s. 1,177, Rois, 18th inst.—Swatow, 17th inst. Gen.—O. M. S. N. Co.

Taiyo Maru, Jap. s.s. 1,625, T. Imoto, 19th inst.—Chingwantao, 12th inst. Coal—M. B. K.

Seattle Maru, Jap. s.s. 1,532, T. Saitow, 19th inst.—Shanghai, 16th inst. Gen.—O. S. K.

Derwent, Br. s.s. 1,552, Y. Jenkins, 18th inst.—Saigon, 14th inst. Rice—Order.

Hitschi Maru, Jap. s.s. 4,031, T. Satow, 19th inst.—Nagasaki, 15th inst. Gen.—N. Y. K.

Tango Maru, Jap. s.s. 4,634, K. Toyoda, 19th inst.—Melbourne, Gen.—N. Y. K.

Rubi, Am. s.s. 1,409, J. Miller, 19th inst.—Saigon, 15th inst. Rice—S. T. & Co.

Drufar, Norw. s.s. 1,102, Bing, 18th inst.—Swatow, 17th inst. Rice—T. & Co.

Wosang, Br. s.s. 1,127, Smith, 18th inst.—Shanghai, 15th inst. Gen.—J. M. & Co.

Selun, Norw. s.s. 865, H. Honbender, 19th inst.—Bangkok, Rice—T. & Co.

Varg, Norw. s.s. 873, J. Jobson, 20th inst.—Hulchow, 18th inst. General—Chinese.

Teau, Br. s.s. 1,609, J. McIntosh, 20th inst.—Pallippon, 17th inst. Gen.—B. & S.

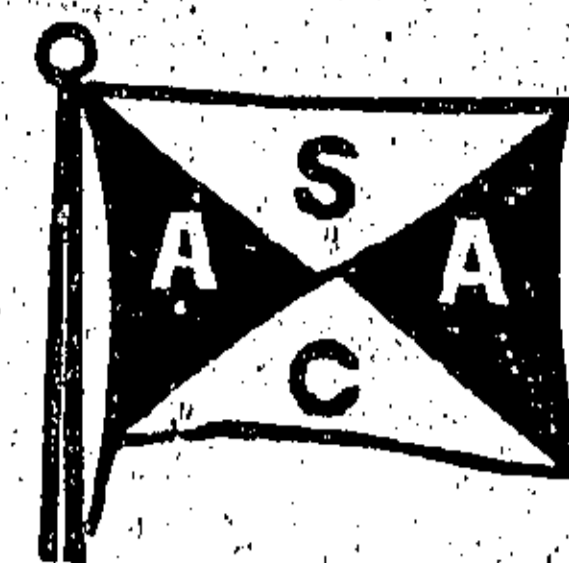
Mausang, Br. s.s. 1,644, R. A. Matthews, 20th inst.—Sandakan, 14th inst. Timber & Gen.—J. M. & Co.

Soshu Maru, Jap. s.s. 1,102, K. Hattori, 20th inst.—Swatow, 19th inst. Gen.—O. S. K.

Phuyen, Fr. s.s. 1,345, L. Ribault, 20th inst.—15th inst. Rice—Chinese.

## TO SAIL

## HONGKONG-NEW YORK.



## AMERICAN ASIATIC S.S. Co.

For New York via Japan Ports & Panama Canal.

For freight or information apply to

SHEWAN TOMES & Co.

Hongkong, 24th September, 1914.

General Agents.

## "GLEN" LINE

(McGREGOR COW & Co.) Ltd.

For London & Antwerp

Saloon passage Hongkong to London £40.

For freight or passage, apply to

SHEWAN TOMES & Co.

Hongkong, 23rd July, 1914.

Agents.

## FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG &amp; CALCUTTA.

For Freight and Passage apply to

THE BANK LINE LIMITED.

Hongkong, 27th October, 1914.

Agents.

## THE AMERICAN &amp; MANCHURIAN (WESTWARD) LINE.

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

FOR BOSTON & NEW YORK VIA SUEZ CANAL.

(With liberty to call at the Malabar Coast.)

## S.S. "CITY OF BRISTOL,"

Captain Henderson, will be despatched as above on Friday, the 11th December.

For freight etc. apply to—

THE BANK LINE LIMITED,

General Agents

Hongkong, 13th November, 1914.

## HONGKONG &amp; WHAMPOA DOCK CO., LTD.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "MANIFESTO" HONGKONG.

Codes Used: A1: A.B.C. Fifth Edition; Engineering, First and Second Edition; Western Union and Watkins.

Dock Owners, Ship Builders, Marine and Land Engineers, Boiler Makers,

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ACETYLENE CUTTING AND WELDING FOR SHIP AND BOILER REPAIR.

Modern up-to-date plant operated by our own specially trained

workmen under expert European supervision.

All classes of light Steel work manufactured by the above process.

Tanks, Drums, Ventilators, Pipes, &c., &c.

THE DIMENSIONS OF DOCKS AND SLIPS ARE AS FOLLOWS:—

NAME OF DOCK OR SLIP	LENGTH ON KEEL BLOCKS	ENTRANCE BREADTH	DEPTH OVER BILGE AT ORDINARY SPRING TIDES	RISE OF TIDE	SPRINGS	SHAFTS
KOWLOON						
No. 1 Dock, Kowloon	100'	15' top, 70' bottom	30'	2' 6"		
No. 2 Dock, Kowloon	211'	24'	18' 6"	2' 6"		
No. 3 Dock, Kowloon	264'	45' 3"	14'	2' 6"		
Patent Slip, No. 1 Kowloon	240'	50'	12'	2' 6"		
Patent Slip, No. 2 Kowloon	280'	60'	12'	2' 6"		
TAI-KOK-TSUI						
Cosmopolitan Dock	465'	84'	20'	2' 6"		
ABERDEEN	430'	84'	20'	2' 6"		
Howa Dock	430'	84'	20'	2' 6"		

HEAD OFFICE: KOWLOON. Telephone No. 1 K.

Please Address Enquiries to the Chief Manager.

R. M. OVER B.Sc. M.I.N. Kowloon Dock, Hongkong.

QUEEN'S BUILDINGS. Telephone No. 20, Hongkong.

# THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH.

## EXTRA

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1914.

### GERMANY'S SECRET SERVICE.

#### "MY MISSION AND BETRAYAL IN ENGLAND."

By Dr. Armgaard Karl Graves.

[Below we give the first instalment of a thrilling article contributed to *Collier's Magazine* by Dr. A. K. Graves. It will be concluded in next Saturday's issue.]

During 1911, my diplomatic missions piled one upon the other. Of recent years the German has been the most tempestuous of European cabinets. The drama that began with my mission to Mont. Carlo and developed through the swift climaxes of the Moroccan affair, the secret conference between Germany, Austria, and England in the Black Forest, that rushed on through the intrigues that preceded the Balkan War, had now lulled, gathering its forces for the present catastrophe—the most appalling war Europe has ever seen. To be sure the terms that the English, German, and Austrian Ministers had agreed upon in the Black Forest were now awaiting ratification by their respective Governments. But this in mind "were awaiting ratification"—for it explains the mission that I was called upon to undertake on November 18, 1911.

I received the usual summons to report at the Wilhelmstrasse. Instead of being brought before Count von Wedell, I was taken over to the Konigsplatzstrasse, to the German Admiralty Intelligence Department. Here I was introduced to a Captain Tapkan, the chief of the naval branch of the Intelligence Department. The Captain briefly informed me that it had been deemed advisable to send me to England—unwelcome news, this, as you will see. In the usual courteous manner of German officers, the Captain introduced me to three naval experts. One was a construction officer, another in the Signalling Department, the third an expert on explosives and mines. One at a time they took me in hand, grooming me in the intricacies of their respective fields. I sat for hours over diagrams with a naval officer on each side. They brought me before charts that were as big as the wall of the room. These charts gave the exact dimensions and type of every vessel in the British navy. Not only that, I was made to study the silhouettes of all the different types of English warships—why, you will see.

#### Eternal Vigilance.

Obviously this special training was significant. Part of my mission to England was to watch the preparations and manoeuvres of British warships at the new naval bases on the Scottish coast.

As you may surmise, the situation between England and Germany was peculiar. The secret treaty of the Black Forest was awaiting ratification by the heads of the two Governments. Of course few of the mass of subjects—indeed not ten men in each country—knew aught of what had transpired near Schlagenbad. Politicians had worked up a war scare to such a pitch that the people of the two nations were ready to rush into conflict. Only a spark was needed to fire the situation. Realising that under the menace of existing conditions the unforeseen might happen, the Kaiser was not lessening his secret diplomatic intrigues; rather, he was increasing them. It is a fact that, even though two nations have a secret treaty, they each remain suspicious of the other. After all, secret treaties have been ruthlessly torn up.

The vigilance of European cabinets must be eternal.

#### Sent to Scotland.

Hence my mission. It was included in my instructions to watch the movements of British warships off the Scottish coast and promptly cable the German Admiralty Intelligence Department concerning them. This is where a study of the silhouette charts would be invaluable. At night or in fog or early in the morning I would not be able to distinguish the British ships by name. But, knowing the silhouettes of all the naval types—for example, certain kinds of dreadnoughts, powerful cruisers, torpedo-boat destroyers—I would be able to tell just what ships were putting to sea. When I had memorised all the charts, my tutors covered the names of the battleships, the *Queen Mary* type of dreadnought. The other is of the *Agas* type. That destroyer is of the *Viper* type, and so on. There were well-defined architectural lines to every group of ships in the British navy, and those silhouettes I learned to know by heart before I was permitted to leave Berlin.

Moreover, I had to brush myself up in topography and trigonometry. In England—so I learned from my instructions—it would be necessary to calculate distances, to take observations on the exact nature of the two new naval bases, at Cromarty in the north and at Rosyth on the Firth near Edinburgh.

I was to watch especially the new Rosyth base and to report progress on armaments, new equipment, anything of use to the German Admiralty. I was to keep tab on all the British fleet manoeuvres then in progress on the Scottish coast. It must be understood that the new bases at Rosyth and Cromarty were Great Britain's answer to Germany's powerful naval base at Heligoland. So far as Germany's northern coast is concerned, the Scottish coast is the most convenient point of attack for Great Britain. Fearing the unforeseen spark firing the hostile minds of the peoples of the two nations, Germany was thus preparing to be instantly informed of any sudden demonstration by the English fleets off Scotland. Not a ship could leave either Rosyth or Cromarty without an immediate cable being sent by me to Berlin, reporting how many war vessels and of what type had put to sea; also, if possible, the reason for the movement.

At the Intelligence Department I was given carte blanche as to how to go about my mission. I am frank to say I did not care at all for it. I had good reason to be wary. The suspicious state of England at the time, and a stringent law just passed, made this mission very dangerous as far as my liberty was concerned. There was no danger of a knife-thrust, as in the Balkans, but there was of jail. Contrary to all precepts of British law, there had been rushed through the House of Commons a clause so elastic and convenient for convictions that a judge could charge a jury to find a man guilty on suspicion only. As I recall it, the exact wording was:

"Any person or persons making or obtaining any document whatsoever, endangering or likely to endanger the safeguards of Great Britain, can be found guilty

notwithstanding there being no consequent proof of any actual offence. A sentence of seven years' penal servitude will be given the offender."

#### A Plague of German Spies.

It does not need a lawyer to point out the tremendous power of prosecution that this added clause to the statutes put in the hands of the English Government. As I stated, it was rushed through the House of Commons, but it was necessary. One has to admit that to be fair. Within six months three German spies had been arrested in England. There was a plague of them. Knowing this and also knowing the general efficiency of England's public servants and system, I was rather loath to stick my head into it. That penalty for being caught—seven years' penal servitude—loomed ominously, for penal servitude in England is "plain hell." I also knew that, although no passport was required in England, they still know pretty well what is going on, especially as regards foreigners. It is easy to get into England, but very hard to get out. Also, knowing the secret understanding between the two Governments, I had an uneasy premonition that everything was not quite right in the state of Denmark. Subsequent events proved to me that this feeling of mine, very seldom at fault, was correct.

#### Against My Better Judgment.

However, strong pressure and great inducements were brought to bear on me, and I undertook the mission against my better judgment. When I left Berlin I was thoroughly equipped to carry out instructions. Every war vessel of the British navy, every fortification, naval base, and depot of supplies was coded in Service ciphers. Arrangements had been made with the Intelligence Department to transmit telegrams to an address in Brussels, Belgium. In the event of this secret channel of communication with Berlin being closed, there was another address provided, via Copenhagen, and a third, via Paris. The exact names and places I still remember very vividly.

I went to Edinburgh by way of the Hook of Holland and Folkestone. I went by way of March, not passing through London for a reason. The reason is that at any time, and more especially with the air saturated with war scares, all Continental steamers and express entering London are closely watched. The general traveller does not know that every Dover, Ostend, and Flanders Express is met and watched, not by Scotland Yard detectives, but by special Government officers. As a rule, very little escapes them. Anyone not an Englishman is upon landing likely to notice an elderly, grey-haired, high-browed English gentleman, who looks like a retired army officer or cleric, and who generally carries an umbrella. If this clerical looking gentleman decides a foreigner is suspicious, he is closely shadowed from the moment he enters London.

Circumventing this by going via March, I arrived in Edinburgh and put up at the old Bedford Hotel on Prince's Street, a quiet, select Scottish hostelry. I registered under my quasi-correct name of A. K. Graves, M.P., Truro, Australia. My "stunt" was to convey the impression of being an Australian physician taking additional post graduate courses at the famous Scottish seat of medical learning. After a few days' residence at the Bedford I installed myself in private quarters at a Mrs. McLeod's, in Morarigside Road, near Braids Hill. The ordinary expense provided for my residential quarters was \$75 a week. This, of course, did not include "extras," such as entertaining, motor trips, special dinners.

#### Obtaining Information.

For the first fortnight I quietly took my bearings, creating a suggestion that I was a semi-invalid. Having by this time familiarised myself with Edinburgh and surroundings, I made frequent trips to the Firth of Forth, upon which was located the Rosyth base. Now, across the Firth there is a long bridge. It is between the Rosyth base and the North Sea. Warships going to and from the naval station pass under it. But more about this bridge later—something for the benefit of the English Admiralty.

Gradually I worked myself into the confidence of one of the bridge keepers. I shall not give the man's name, for to do so would injure him, and quite unwittingly he gave me facilities for studying the naval base and furnished me with scraps of information that I wanted to know. For this he received no money, and he was not a traitor to his country. Through the little acquaintance I struck up with him, I was able to make a thorough study of the bridge and its structure. Also, through the offices of my good friend the keeper, I was introduced to some of his "pals" in the water guard. Because of my intimate knowledge of Robbie Burns, Walter Scott, "inside" history of Prince Charlie, and—ahem!—Scottish proclivity for a drop o' whisky, they accepted me as half a Scotchman.

From the water guard I obtained more definite information regarding the Rosyth base. So much for the topographical knowledge, which could only be obtained through personal contact with men who actually knew every inch of the ground. The charts back in Berlin could not give me that exact information. The higher scientific data of the fortifications and the base I obtained by social intercourse with high-priced officials—officers and engineers at Rosyth—whom I entertained at various times. Of these little entertainments I shall have more to say in my forthcoming book.

#### A Menace to Britain's Navy.

The schooling I had received in the silhouettes presently came in handy. One night my friend, the bridge tender, let me see that the fleet was getting up steam. Accordingly, I stood on the bridge that night and waited and at five o'clock in the morning—a grey, rainy, foggy morning, through which the ships moved almost ghostlike—I made out sixteen war vessels. From their silhouettes I knew them to be dreadnoughts, cruisers, and torpedo-boat destroyers. At once I filed a cable by way of Brussels, informing the Intelligence Department of the German navy that an English fleet, sixteen strong, had put to sea. Subsequently I learned that in describing the sixteen ships I had made only one mistake.

I may here draw attention and, in return for England's fair treatment of me during my trial, give them gratis this information. The Firth of Forth Bridge constitutes a grave danger to the Rosyth naval base. For this reason: Its location between Rosyth and the sea is a decided menace. In the event of hostilities—in fact, before the outbreak of war—it is no way impossible to blow up the Firth of Forth Bridge and bottle all war vessels concentrated at the Rosyth base. They could thus be bottled up for several days, powerless, while a foreign fleet swept the Scottish coasts. The British Foreign Office will understand what I mean by this: Look to the middle island.

After about three weeks I began to be suspicious of being followed. Arriving home one night I noticed that my dress suit was arranged in a different way to what I had left it. I called my landlady and casually inquired if my tailor had been there. She said: "No, Doctor."

#### Well, I replied, "what reason

have you then to rearrange my clothes?" Her face reddened and she seemed flustered. "I wasn't in your room," she faltered. "I remember now. I believe the tailor was here. One of the servants let him in."

I have no reason to shield Mrs. McLeod, for with true Scottish thrift, she got as much out of me as she could, and then, afterward declared in court that she thought I was a German spy after the second day I had been in her house.

I made it my business to go round to my tailor's within an hour's time, and he contradicted her story. He had not been at the house. To verify completely my suspicions that I was being shadowed, I went the next day into the "F and F," a well-known caterer on Prince's Street. In the writing room I wrote some letters, one of which I purposely dropped on the floor. I withdrew to the washroom and returning in about fifteen minutes, noticed that the letter had disappeared. Making inquiries of "buttons" and of the "desk girl," I learned that a gentleman had quietly picked up the letter and, without reading it, had put it in his pocket and walked away. That settled it. They were after me.

I hope this particular detective or his superior could read Greek. For they whoever spent their time translating my letter read an ancient Greek version of "Mary Had a Little Lamb."

#### Bearding the Police.

I recognised it as an occasion where I had to make a right royal bluff. I went at once to Police Headquarters in Edinburgh. I asked for Chief Constable Ross, and sent in my card bearing Dr. A. K. Graves, Truro, South Australia. Presently I was shown into the chief's room and was received by a typical Scottish gentleman. I opened fire in this way:

"Have you any reason to believe that I am a German spy?" I saw that it had knocked him off his pins.

"Why, no!" he said, startled. "I don't know anything at all about it."

"It's not by your orders, then, that I am followed?"

"Certainly not," he replied. "Well, Chief, it's hardly likely that anything of such importance would transpire without your notice."

"What reason have you to believe that you were followed?" he asked.

"Reason in plenty," I replied. "Some agent had even the audacity to enter my apartments and search my effects. This, as you know, is absolutely against English law, a warrant being necessary for such procedure. If you have any reason to take me to be a German spy, go right ahead now, or let these rather nonsensical persecutions cease. I have taken this up to now to be rather a good joke, but my sense of humour has its limit."

Chief Constable Ross became serious and very gravely said:

"Well, Doctor, you know we've got to obey orders. I'm quite satisfied, though, that there has been a mistake made and you shall have no further annoyance." He bowed me out. Of course I knew I still would be shadowed, which I did not mind in the least. I reasoned that my visit to the police might make them slow down a bit. Right along I communicated by cables and letter with Berlin, and went the evening tour of my way. About a week after my experience with Chief Constable Ross I received information that a firm of gun makers in Glasgow were constructing some new fourteen-inch guns for the British Government. That meant a change of base.

#### A Costly Mistake.

I at once made it my business to go to Glasgow and get particulars. I installed myself in the Great Western Hotel, and in a week gained all the information

I wanted. It would take too long to detail how this was done, but you have a very expressive American saying, "morey talks." I had the plane, firing systems, everything of interest about the new fourteen-inch turret guns. While in Glasgow I received letters addressed to me as James Stafford. I received two such letters, and upon my calling at the G. P. O. for a third I was informed that there was a letter for A. Stafford.

"Oh, yes, that is my letter," I said.

The clerk demurred and replied: "You asked for James Stafford. Under those circumstances I cannot hand you this letter. It is against the postal law."

Not being in a position to raise a question, I let it go at that, never for a moment thinking that my employers would be so culpably careless as to put any incriminating evidence in the mail. Events proved that that is just what they did. Moreover, I later came to know why that particular letter was addressed not to James but to A. Stafford. All my previous letters were addressed to me as Dr. A. K. Graves and were enclosed in the business envelope of a well-known chemical firm at Snowhill, London, E. C. Of course they were sent from Germany to London and there reposted. The stationery of this chemical firm was obtained so as to disarm any possible suspicion, for European post officers are taught to be suspicious. It would be perfectly natural for me, a physician in Edinburgh, to receive a letter from a very well-known chemical concern.

#### Caught with the Evidence.

When I left Edinburgh to find out about the fourteen-inch guns I gave our people in London instructions to use plain envelopes and to address them to James Stafford, G. P. O., Glasgow. The first two letters were addressed correctly and plain envelopes were used. The third was not only misaddressed but was enclosed in one of the chemical firm's envelopes—this, as I later learned, for a reason.

No one having called for it, the letter was returned to the chemical company. At their office it was opened and found to contain a typewritten letter in the German language and five ten-pound notes on the Bank of England. The contents of the letter were such as to lead the firm to call in the police.

On a subsequent Sunday afternoon I had just put on my evening clothes, for I was awaiting a party of gentlemen who were coming to dine with me in the hotel at Glasgow. There came a "button" who announced: "There's a gentleman downstairs to see you, Doctor."

A premonition stole over me. I knew that my guests would not have sent for me to come down, but would have been announced. I realised that if I was going to be caught there was no avoiding it. Secret Service makes a man a fatalist.

I took the precaution, however, to slip inside my dinner coat, just under the arm, my little bag of chemicals, so often handy in an emergency. Then I went downstairs; one hand was thrust in my pocket, the other folded across my breast, so that I could snatch the little bag of chemicals in case of need.

#### Arrested as a Spy.

I had hardly reached the last step of the grand stairway when four six-foot two-handed-pound plain-clothes men pounced upon me. I had to do some swift thinking. I could have flung the chemicals in their face and escaped, but I knew I could never get outside of the British Isles without being caught—outside of Glasgow for that matter. Such resistance would only aggravate matters still more, so I let my hand fall down to my side. More for the fun of it than anything else, I guess, I got on my high

### FRENCH RAID IN THE ADRIATIC.

Bordeaux, Oct. 9.

According to an official announcement made by the French Government to-day, the French fleet, commanded by Vice-Admiral Boue de Lapeyriere, after ravaging the garrison at the Montenegrin seaport of Antivari, visited the islands in the Adriatic between Cattaro and Lissa. Later the French men-of-war appeared before Ragusa and Gravosa.

The Austrian authorities and other notables at Ragusa fled on two special trains as soon as the battleships were sighted.

"The Italian and Slav population," the official announcement says, "remained calm. It would have been easy to reduce Ragusa to cinders if our fleet had been willing to follow the example of the Germans. The flight of the authorities was sufficient."

The French squadron merely destroyed the lighthouses and the wireless apparatus at Grava.

"The French torpedo-boat destroyer Saboteur made a few prisoners at the Patini lighthouse. The Austrian warships remained hidden at Cattaro and Pola."

horses and demanded to know what was the matter."

"You'll soon know," the chief of detectives declared.

He then ordered his men to search me, and seemed amazed when they couldn't find any six-shooters, daggers, or bombs. I was taken back to my room and there he began going through my effects and bundling them up. I knew I was up against it, but I wasn't going to make it any easier for them. I requested Mr. Morris, then manager of the Great Western Hotel, and another witness to be called into my room. These gentlemen were kind enough to put down on paper a description of all my effects that were being taken away by the police. I was extremely careful to see that they noted and described all papers and written matter of any kind. There are often produced in court documents that are not found on a secret Service agent at the time of his arrest. The chief of the detectives, whose name I have forgotten—I recall him as an unclean, illiterate bungler who subsequently tried to get a lot of publicity out of my arrest, as if he himself had detected the whole concern, instead of having it thrust under his nose by the London chemical company—was preparing to ride over me rough-shod. I insisted that he read the warrant for my arrest, and with much grumbling he finally did so. It had been issued under the new spy clause that had been rushed through the House of Commons. I was charged with endangering the safeguard of the British Empire.

I spent the night in the Glasgow City Prison, and was taken the next day before a magistrate and formally committed to a Sheriff's Court. Within a week my case had come up before the Sheriff's Court. Waiving preliminary examination, I was committed for trial to the Edinburgh High Court. It is significant that the extreme length of a committal without trial, under British law, is one hundred calendar days, which hundredth day, up to the last minute, I certainly waited. They were trying to find out my antecedents, but they did not succeed.

A letter from the Lord Provost informed me that all material for my defence should be in his hands a day before the trial. I had no defence. I neither denied nor admitted anything. I replied to his Lordship that I was unaware of any offence—there was no need of any defence. My attitude was a profound puzzle—which was as I wanted.

(Continued next Saturday.)

## PUBLIC AUCTIONS

GEO. P. LAMMERT.  
AUCTIONEER, SHARE &  
GENERAL BROKER

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

**THURSDAY, the 26th November, 1914,** commencing at 2.30 p.m., at No. 2 Alveston Terrace, Peel Street.

A Quantity of Valuable Household Furniture comprising:—  
Tapestry covered drawing room suite, Canton Blackwood Cabinet and Flower Stands, Teak Chiffoniers, Overmantel, Sideboard, Dining Room, Glass and Crockery, Ornaments & Pictures, etc., etc.

also  
A Collection of Antique China

comprising:—  
Fine Sang-de-boeuf & Flambe Vases, 5-coloured Plates, Cups, Chinoiserie and Mazarine Blue Vases, etc., etc.

On view in Wednesday, the 25th November.

Catalogues will be issued.  
Terms:—Cash on delivery.

GEO. P. LAMMERT,  
Auctioneer.

G. R.

**PARTICULARS and CONDITIONS** of the letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on Monday, the 23rd day of November, 1914, at 3 p.m., at the Office of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Governor, of One Lot of Crown Land at Kennedy Road, in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 21 years.

**PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.**

No. of Lots	Locality	Boundary Measurements, Approximate	Area in Acres	Area in Square Feet	Annual Rent	Upset Price
1	At Kennedy Road	As per plan	1.50	10,500	18	32

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"MONMOUTHSHIRE,"  
From PORTLAND, SEATTLE and VANCOUVER.

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Cargo impeding discharge or remaining on board after 5 p.m. on 7th inst., will be landed at Consignees' risk and expense and delivery must then be taken from the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.

No claim will be recognised after the Goods have left the steamer or Godowns, and all goods remaining undelivered on 13th inst. will be subject to rent.

All chafed and otherwise damaged cargo must be left on board or in Godown and examination of same will be held on 13th inst. at 10 a.m.

All Claims must be presented on or before 16th inst. otherwise they will not be recognised.

JARDINE MATHESON & CO., LTD.  
Agents.

Hongkong, 6th November 1914.

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and Light Refreshments  
AT FAYOR CAFE.  
(Open till Midnight)

## ENTERTAINMENTS.

## A. D. C.

THEATRE ROYAL.

FIFTH AND FINAL PERFORMANCE

**TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!**

Saturday, November 21st.

## "THE BLUE BIRD"

A FAIRY PLAY IN 5 ACTS

By MAURICE MAETERLINCK.

Under the distinguished patronage of H.E. Sir F. H. May, K.C.M.G.,  
General F. H. Kelly, C.B., and Commodore  
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100 PERFORMERS, 50 CHILDREN,

50 TRAINED BIRDS.

A SPECIAL CORPS DE BALLET OF 25.

ORCHESTRA OF 25 UNDER PROFESSOR GONZALES.

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Commencing at 9.15 p.m.

Booking Now Opened at Moutries.

## VICTORIA THEATRE.

FRIDAY, 20th November.

## "HOW HEROES ARE MADE"

8,000 feet long—in 5 parts.

A Magnificent Picture

BY THE MASTER HAND OF "ANTONY & CLEOPATRA."

SUNDAY, 22nd November

## BAND OF THE "25th PUNJABIS."

## BIJOU SCENIC THEATRE.

4 NIGHTS ONLY 4

Commencing Saturday, 21st November.

"THE MAGISTRATE'S HONOUR"

in 3 Parts—Length 5,000 feet.

A Great Powerful Italian Drama.

"MAX TURNS BRIGAND"

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"THE ROYAL ROAD TO FAME"

a clever Comedy.

SEE HAND BILLS.

## NOTICES.

## THE ALL BRITISH CIGARETTE.



70 cents a tin of 50 cigarettes.

They never fail to charm.

## FRENCH LESSONS

C. MOUSSON,

15, Morrison Hill Road.

## OFFICIAL MARKET PRICES

Hongkong, October 30, 1914.

## BUTCHER MEAT.

Beef Sirloin & Prime Cut, —Mei Lung Pa	lb.	21
" Corned, —Ham Ngau Yuk	"	21
" Roast, —Shia	"	21
" Breast, —Ngau Lam	"	10
" Soup, —Tong Yuk	"	16
" Steak, —Ngau Yuk Pa	"	22
" do., —Sirloin—Ngau Lau	"	33
" Sausages, —Ngau Cheung	"	26
Bullock's Brains, —No	per set	12
" Tongue, fresh, —Ngau Li	each	50
" corned, —Ham Ngau Li	"	60
" Head, —Ngau Tau	"	\$1.20
" Heart, —Ngau Sum	"	14
" Hump, Salt, —Ngau Kin	"	22
" Feet, —Ngau Keuk	each	12
" Kidneys, —Ngau Yiu	"	12
" Tail, —Ngau Mei	"	20
" Liver, —Ngau Kon	lb.	13
" Tripe (undressed), —Ngau To	"	6
Calves' Head & Feet, —Ngau-tai-tau-keuk	set	\$1.20
Mutton Chop, —Yeung Poi Kwat	lb.	26
" Leg, —Yeung Poi	"	26
" Shoulder, —Yeung Shau	"	24
" Saddle	"	27
Pigs Chittings, —Chu Chong	"	24
" Brains, —Chu No	per set	24
" Feet, —Chu Keuk	lb.	14
" Fry, —Chu Ohap	"	16
" Head, —Chu Tan	"	16
" Heart, —Chu Sam	each	12
" Kidneys, —Chu Yiu	"	18
" Liver, —Chu Kon	lb.	30
Pork Chop, —Chu Pai Kwat	"	26
" Corned, —Ham Ohu Yuk	"	30
" Leg, —Chu Pei	"	20
" Fat or Lard, —Chu Yau	"	20
Sheep's Head and Feet, —Yeung Tau Keuk	set	60
" Heart, —Yeung Sam	each	8
" Kidneys, —Yeung Yiu	"	12
" Liver, —Yeung Kon	lb.	27
Sucking Pigs, to order—Chu Tsai	"	22
Suet, Beef, —Shang Ngau Yau	"	22
Mutton, —Shang Yeung Yau	"	27
Veal, —Ngau Tsai Yuk	"	19
" Sausages, —Ngau Tsai Cheung	"	20
Lard, —Chu Yau	"	22

## POULTRY.

Chicken, —Kai Tsai	lb.	30
Capon, Large, Small, —Sin Kai	"	30
Ducks, —Ap	"	24
Doves, —Pan Kan	"	18
Eggs, Hen, —Kai Tan (cooking)	per doz	24
Fowls, Canton, —Kai	lb.	34
" Hainan, —Hoi Nam Kai	"	28
Geese, —Ngo	"	24
Pigeons, Canton, —Pak Kap	each	30
" Hoihow, —Hoi How Pak Kap,	"	25
Snipe, —Sha Tsai	each	23
Turkeys, Cook, —Fo Kai Kung	lb.	65
" Hen, " " Na	"	45

## FISH.

Barbel, —Ka Yu	lb.	18
Bream, —Pin Yu	"	20
Canton Fresh Water Fish, —Hoi Sin Yu	"	17
Carp, —Li Yu	"	22
Catfish, —Ohik Yu	"	15
Codfish, —Man Yu	"	18
Crabs, —Hai	"	24
Cuttle Fish, —Muk Yu	"	18
Dab, —Sha Mang Yu	"	14
Dace, —Wong Mei Lap	"	15
Dog Fish, —Tut To Sha	"	12
Eels, Conger, —Hoi Man	"	13
" Fresh water, —Tam Sui Yu	"	20
Eels, Yellow, —Wong Sin	"	32
Frogs, —Tin Kai	"	33
Garoupa, —Shok Pan	"	45
Gudgoun, —Pak Kap Yu	"	18
Herrings, —Tao Pak	"	23
Halibut, —Cheung Kwan Kap	"	28
Labrus, —Wong Fa Yu	"	20
Loach, —Wu Yu	"	28
Lobsters, —Lung Ha	"	30
Mackerel, —Ohu Yu	"	20
Monk Fish, —Mong Yu	"	32
Mullet, —Ohai Yu	"	20
Oysters, —Shang Ho	"	24
Parrot Fish, —Kai Kung Yu	"	12
Perch, —Tau Lo	"	24
Pike, —Pa Pau Fong	"	18
Plaice, —Pan Yu	"	14
Pomfret, Black, —Hak Chong	"	23
Pomfret, White, —Pak Chong	"	32
Prawns, —Ming Ha	"	40
Ray, —Pa Pau Fong	"	12
Rock Fish, —Fhat Kau Kung	"	18
Roach, —Chun Yu	"	12
Salmon, —Ma Yu	"	35
Shark, —Sha Yu	"	8
Shate, —Po Yu	"	10
Shrimps, —Ha	"	24
Snapper, —Lap Yu	"	32
Soles, —Tat Sha Yu	"	32
Tench, —Wan Yu	"	20
Turbot, —Cho How Yu	"	20
Turtles, small, fresh water, —Kenk Yu	"	64

## FRUITS.

Almonds, —Bang Yan	lb.	25
Apples (California), —Kom Shan Ping Kho	"	18
" (Chefoo), —Tie Chun Ping Kho	"	18
" Small, —Hoi Tong	"	18
Bananas, fragrant, Canton, —San Shing Heung Chiu	lb.	18
" (brides), Macao, —San Heung Chiu	"	3

## 肉食

Chestnuts, Chinese, —Foong Lut	"	10
Carambola, —Yeung To	"	10
Coconuts, —Ye Tse	each	12
Grapes, —Po Tai Tse	lb.	30
Lemons, China, —Ling Mung	"	6
" American, —Kam Shan Ling Mung	"	10
Lichees Dried, —Lai Chi, small Stone	"	30
" Fresh	"	10
Oranges, (Canton), —Shan-shang Tim Ching	lb.	5
" Sweet	"	10
Pears, (American), —K-m San Shoot Lay	"	10
" (Canton), Cooked, —Sha Li	"	10
Peanuts, —Fa Shang	"	10
Persimmons Large, —Hung Tse	"	8
Pine-apples, 1st quality, —Pun Ti Po Lo	each	1
" 2nd	"	1
Plantain, —Tai Chiu	lb.	3
Plums, —Swallow, Hung Lai	"	15
Pumelo, Siam, —Chim Lo Yau	each	15
" Shanghai, —Lo Kwat	"	15
Walnuts, —Hop To	lb.	15
" Green, —Sang Hop Tuo	"	15
Water Melon, —(Am.) Kom San Sai Kwa	each	1

## VEGETABLES, &amp;c.

Artichokes, Shanghai, —Sheung-hoi Ah Chi	lb.	1
" Cheuk	"	1
Beans, (French), Macao, —Oh Moon Pin Tau	"	1
" (French) Shanghai, —Sheung Hai Pin	"	1
" Sprout, —Ah Choi	"	8
" Long, —Tau Kok	"	10
Beet Root, —Hung Choi Tau	each	8
Bitter Squash, —Fu Kwa	"	8
Brijala, Green, —Ching Yuan Kwa	"	8
" Red, —Hung Ko	"	6
Cabbage, Chinese, (common), —Kai Tsoi	"	10
Cabbage, Shanghai, —Ye Tsai	"	14
Cane Shoots, bunch, —Kau Shun	lb.	8
Carrots, —Kam Shun	"	12
Celery, Chinese, —Tong Kan Tsai	"	12
Chilies Dried, —Kon Lap Chiu	"	30
" Red, —Hung Fa Chiu	"	18
" Green, —Ching Lap Chiu	"	12
Curry Stuff, English, —Ka Li Chiu Liu	"	10
Cucumbers, —Ching Kwa	each	2
Garlic, —Sun Tau	lb.	8
Ginger, young, —Sun Tse Keung	"	6
" old, —Lo Keung	"	15
Horse Radish, Shanghai, —Lik Kan	"	15
Indian Corn, —Suk Mai	each	5
Lettuce, —Yeung Shang Tsai	"	1
Water Chestnuts, —Ma Tai	lb.	6
" Mandarin, —Kwai Lam Ma Tai	"	8
Mushrooms, Fresh, —Shang Oh Ko	"	35
Musk Melon, Amer., —Kam-san Hong Kwa	each	12
Okros	lb.	12
Onions Bombay, —Yeung Chong Tau	"	8
" Green, —Shang Chong	"	6
" Shanghai, —Sheung-hoi Chong Tau	"	6
Parley, —Kun Tse	lb.	8
Green Peas, —Ching Tau	lb.	1
Potatoes, Sweet, —Fan Shu	"	3
" Shanghai, —Sheung-hoi Shu Tau	"	3
" Japan, —Yut Fun Shu Tsai	"	3
" American, —Fa Ki Shu Tsai	"	3
" Foochow, —Fook-chow Shu Tsai	"	3
Pumpkin, —Tong Kwa	"	3
Radish, —Hung Lo Pak Tsai	"	5
Rhubarb (Fresh), —Tai Wong	"	12
Sage, —Tse So	"	8
Shallots, —Kon Chung Tau	"	8
Spinach, —Yin Tsai	"	5
Tomatoes, —Fan Ko	"	8
Taro, —Wu Tau	"	6
Turnips, Panti, (Long), —Lo Pak	"	5
" English, —Yeung Lo Pak	"	1
Vegetable Marrow, —Chit awa	"	4
" (American), —K-m San Chiu K a	"	1
Water Cress, —Sai Yeung Tsai	"	15
" Lily root, —Lin Ngau	"	6
Yams, —Ta Shu	"	6
" English, —Yeung Kan Choi	"	1
" Tau	"	1

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# DAIRY FARM NEWS

WE ARE ALWAYS  
IN A POSITION TO SUPPLY YOU WITH  
THE BEST OBTAINABLE

LOCAL AND AUSTRALIAN MEATS,

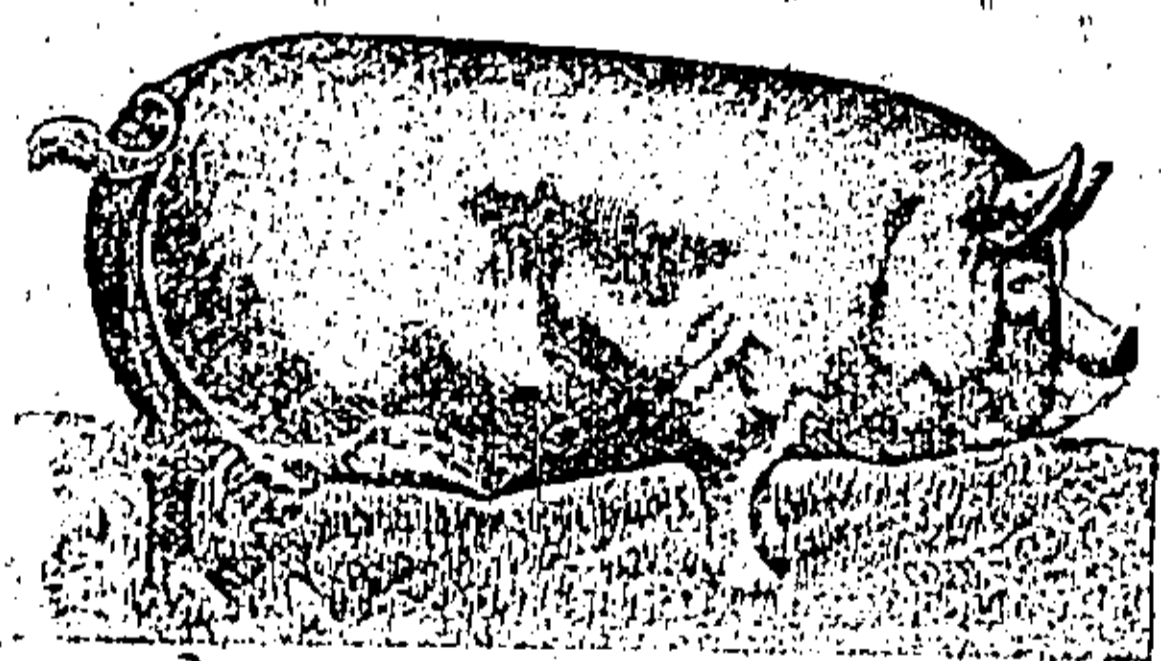
SMOKED FISH,

SAUSAGES,

HAMS, BACON,

CORNER PORK,

CORNER BEEF



AND  
WE IMPORT  
ABSOLUTELY THE BEST TABLE BUTTER THAT  
MONEY CAN BUY,

THE "DAISY" BRAND.

**Manchester Market.**

There is no change in cotton prices to-day. The cotton sold at fixed price amounted to 900 bales American and 200 sundries, and that on call to 1,900 bales American and 300 sundries.

Some salesmen say that they have a little more inquiry for cloth, but the difference between the best day of the week and the worst is trifling now. We have no news worth recounting of India and China, and the Indian mail is late again. We have to recognise that in these great markets it is not a case of using up large stocks in normal conditions but of restoring the confidence of the rather flighty people who must give financial facilities in the final stages of distribution. Some sort of confidence will return, and in the meantime those who make staples for the East cannot look for many orders. Perhaps they are lucky to get their contracts taken off so well. The new orders to-day are neither numerous nor large, but one might name half-a-dozen markets which are not quite barren of demand; to name them would, perhaps, give undue significance. The home trade continues to do a little, and even a little is useful.

Prices of cloth American and Egyptian yarns are very irregular and the orders are usually small; occasionally a spinner is astonished with a fair order. Some contractors have run out, and manufacturers are glad to have the opportunity of buying in such a market. Spinners who run a week and stop a week try to anticipate the wants of their customers, but sometimes they are in the embarrassing position of having to spin what they do not want in order to supply what they—or their customers—do.

Silver was unchanged at 23½d.

**The Cotton Problem.**  
The cablegrams which have passed between Sir Charles Macara and Colonel Thompson, an American, will be read with interest by the cotton trade, says the *Manchester Guardian*, although we do not expect that they will meet with general approval. Colonel Thompson briefly describes an American plan for holding up cotton prices, and asks if it would be possible to get subscriptions (in England,

we presume he means) to stock of the corporation that is to stand between the producers and the banks and eventually to sell the cotton in commission." We have, of course, no authority for answering that question, but we should say there is not the slightest prospect of such stock being taken up here to an appreciable extent. It is one thing to stand quietly by while the Americans devise a plan which will secure them a fair price for their cotton, but it is quite another to expect the trade here to provide money to raise the price against itself and at the same time leave absolute control to people whose interests are opposed to its own. Besides, if the scheme is a sound one, America is quite rich enough to finance it herself. We notice that Sir Charles Macrae, although in favour of a cotton reserve, says nothing about the prospect of getting English money for the scheme in question. Sir Charles says quite rightly that if the cotton-holding scheme is decided upon it must embrace India and Egypt, as well as America, and it must be done by the British and American Governments. We need not point out again all the difficulties there are in the way of Government action, and especially the financial one, for that is obvious. Sir Charles Macrae speaks constantly of establishing a cotton reserve. That, however, needs no establishing. The cotton is in existence, and there is found to be a surplus, or reserve, at the end of the season. The practical question seems to be whether it is desirable to have a share of it here, under our own control, and whether it should be dead-weight or a standing influence upon prices as long as it existed. Sir Charles Macrae's idea, we understand, is that the two Governments should deal with the crops as the British Government has done with sugar—that is buy them up and sell what is required through the usual trade channels, giving those who do the work fair remuneration, but imposing both a minimum and a maximum on prices. His idea of a proper price is 9 cents in America. The idea of the growers is that they should have 10 cents, which would cover their expenses, but would leave little or no margin of profit. There is, as far as we can see, no chance whatever of their getting 10 cents now, and in view of the recent falls in prices in the South seems very doubtful whether Lancashire spinners as a whole will endorse a scheme which aims at 2 cents as a minimum. There is a great fear, no doubt, of the consequences of heavy depreciation in stocks, but those who are not exposed to that danger will not certainly clamour for cheap cotton and will resist the use of a big sum of public money to defeat their object. Perhaps the position will be a little clearer when the British and American treasury representatives have exchanged.

**Hongkong Hotel**

Abraham, E S  
 Allen H G  
 Alpert, O M  
 Anderson Mr & Mrs  
 Ahol L  
 Anderson A  
 Backhouse J H  
 Bate E R  
 Beillies Mrs E R  
 Bell C D J  
 Bena, G A  
 Bewick Mr & Mrs  
 Bishop Mr & Mrs A  
 Black W M  
 Brian-Bates H  
 Bridger Mr & Mrs  
 Brister J H  
 Brodbeck C H  
 Brooke G B  
 Cambridge A J  
 Coelle Madams  
 Chalmers J B  
 Cherniassoff Baron  
 & Baroness  
 Clayton, W E  
 Coleman Dr A L E F  
 Coose Arthur  
 Douglas D S S  
 Dorel W  
 Duffworth F T  
 Duxy Miss A E  
 Ehrenfels Mr & Mrs  
 H O  
 Evenden E  
 Forster L  
 Fuller Desvann  
 Gibb J  
 Gasky J  
 Griffiths Misses (2)  
 G Smith Mrs  
 Hall Capt T F  
 Handley P P H  
 Hannibal W A  
 Harrie H P  
 Reacock H E  
 Heise A  
 Heister Hon. Mr E  
 A C M G  
 Hodge W J  
 Hunter R J  
 Hutcheson D L

Anderson Con Gen G E	Evan-Jones Lr and Mrs
Bolles Mr & Mrs J W	Kent Mr & Mrs Kent Master
Bread M J	Logan W
Carlston A E	Mitchel E J R
Cooper W A J	Nixon F O
Doussely D E	Rawlinson R J
Draper G E	Robertson Mr & Mrs
Ellings M D	
Forbes Mr & Mrs A	Seacha Mrs C
Grimshaw Mr & Mrs	Shields A L
Harman A	Singer Mr & Mrs E
Harrison T L	Sutton F
Hertel O H	Thomas H P
Hoppewein	Watkins O H
Hoxley F C Mason	Welford W
Jouke G A	Wilson J W

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.  
Hongkong 16th November 1914.

Congress, 1901 March, 1908

and meals with Wines & Liquors

## OFFICER'S REPORT ON LOUVAIN.

## German's Account of Events that Led to Destruction of City.

Mr. M. B. Clausen, one of the publicity agents working in behalf of the German Government, has issued a translation of a report of an officer describing events that led to the destruction of Louvain. This report was published in the *Vossische Zeitung*. The translation follows in part:

"When our troops, on August 25, entered Louvain, they were kindly received. The burghers were apparently anxious to house our officers, but did not like to take more than one each, and not the officer's orderly. Owing to the sortie from Antwerp, our troops advanced northward in the afternoon, leaving but one battalion behind. Shortly before 9 p.m. the second rear-guard of the General Staff entered the city and drove up to a square to rest for the night. Soon it struck nine.

"Immediately, a violent fusillade commenced from all the windows of the houses surrounding the square, which was directed at the German troops. Machine guns were noticed even in the windows. That simultaneously a slaughter of all the officers in their quarters did not take place is solely due to the fact that part of them had unexpectedly left, and the rest thought the noise was a call to arms. In some of the quarters daggers and pistols were discovered; for what reason may be easily imagined, if one remembers the anxiety of the landlords to accommodate but one officer. Assassinations of this kind were popular. At one place, not far from Louvain, an officer was shot down from behind by an old woman while drinking a glass of water where he had obtained quarters. In a small town, near Louvain, the burgomaster invited a high officer for dinner; while the officer washed his hands before sitting down at the table, the burgomaster's son shot him down from behind.

"All the arrangements, the punctual execution of the assault while everything was quiet, and the co-operation with the sortie from Antwerp prove without a doubt that there was a well-planned and pre-arranged conspiracy involved, and that it was not a sudden assault of an excited mob. How far the net of conspiracy had been drawn is proved by two significant facts: In the great assembly room of the Town Hall a great amount of ammunition was found, placed so that it could be used at an instant's notice; in the Cathedral men were caught in the act of distributing 500 rifles and ammunition; the stuff had just been unpacked from cases which had been expressly delivered for the assault.

"It is clearly evident that German soldiers had been methodically lured to ambush and murdered in cold blood. Countless incidents prove that many Belgian soldiers are carrying civilian's dress in their knapsacks and hide themselves among the people in this manner when the open fight appears too dangerous to them.

IT IS WHAT YOU GET MORE THAN WHAT YOU PAY. THE DOUBLE STRENGTH MEANS DOUBLE VALUE.

LOTUS MOKHA IS UNIFORMLY EXCELLENT.

Obtainable Everywhere.

RUTTONJEE & SON.

## AFTER THE FALL OF TSINGTAU

A Peking telegram reports that the Japanese Legation is making minute enquiries as regards the terms of the agreement entered into in June, 1914, between the German authorities and the Chinese Government for the construction of two branch lines from the Shantung Railway, namely, one from Kaomi to Yichow and one from Tsinan to Changteh.

President Yuan is apparently well pleased with his troops stationed within the war zone of Tsingtau for their good behaviour and ready obedience to his order during very trying times. He has granted them a special reward of \$20,000 which was taken to Weihien by a deputy from Peking on November 7, together with a special new uniform and a sword for General Chang Shiyuan, the Commander-in-Chief, and a quantity of other gifts for the officers.—N.C. Daily News.

## UNCLAIMED TELEGRAMS.

Great Northern Telegraph Company, Ltd.

Bouman Hongkong Hotel, Shanghai.  
Euyansang, Shanghai.  
Kiangwan, Amoy.  
Paul Pedrini Hongkong Hotel, Yokohama.

Powhingshong, Yokohama.  
Quanyang 76 Queen's Road East, Yokohama.

A. B. SORESENSEN, Acft. Superintendent, Hongkong, Nov. 20 1914.

Eastern Extension Australasia & China Telegraph Co. Alderson Hongkong Hotel, Manila.

Chop Wanlee Queens Road, Jelebu.

Fouantai, Haiphong.  
Giang, Fochow.

Gieng Ngung Shop, Fochow.  
Howardcollins, Perth.

Kulleming, Manila.  
Makingscen 4200 Building House, Seattle.

Mchenry Aboard Tanyomaru, Satara.

Oanlay, Cholon.  
Pongee, San Francisco.

Poogegui Hootonghing Teck-jutao St., Manila.  
Sun On Lung Molo Cai, Macao.

W. B. ELWES, Superintendent, Hongkong, Nov. 19, 1914.

"As practically the whole city was accessory to the treacherous outbreak, it was realized that the penalty must be immediate and severe in order to serve as an example. The houses from which it was observed that shots were being fired were at once put to flames. Those who were caught in the act of firing from houses were summarily shot."

## SILIMPON COAL BUNKERS

can be supplied at cheap rate at SANDAKAN & SEBATTIK (British North Borneo). At these ports steamers calling for bunker coal exclusively are exempt from all shipping dues and charges.

A. BUNE.

## POST OFFICE.

## Ships' Letter Boxes.

1. It is hereby notified that during the continuance of the war, all outgoing correspondence must be posted at the General Post Office or at any of its Branch Offices.

2. Ships' Officers are strictly forbidden to receive on board their vessels any correspondence from the Public.

3. Shipmasters are not allowed to place or expose on board their vessels letter boxes for the purpose of collecting correspondence; all such boxes found exposed on board their vessels will be removed and returned to the General Post Office.

4. Shipping Companies must not receive from the Public for inclusion in their ships' Papers any but bona fide consignees' letters which should be left open for inspection when required.

5. Shipping Companies should state in their notifications to the Post Office the exact hour of departure of their vessels in order that the public may have every facility for posting at the General Post Office.

6. Shipping Companies and Ships' Officers must send to the Post Office all correspondence except bona fide consignees' letters posted at the Ships' Letter Boxes or received by Ships' Officers at the ports from which they sailed, or anywhere on route to Hongkong.

7. The above regulations will not affect the licensed, private letter boxes carried between Hongkong and Canton by the vessels belonging to or managed by the Hongkong Canton & Macao Steamboat Company.

FROM DECEMBER 1st 1914 THE PEAK PILLAR BOXES WILL BE CLEARED AT THE UNDERMENTIONED TIMES.

No. 1. ENTRANCE TO VICTORIA GAP TRAM STATION, WEEK DAYS, 8.05 a.m., 2.00 p.m., SUNDAYS, 9.05 a.m.

No. 2. MOUNT KELLET ROAD OPPOSITE THE ENTRANCE TO DES VILLAS, WEEK DAYS, 8.35 a.m., 2.20 p.m., SUNDAYS, 9.25 a.m.

No. 3. JUNCTION OF GOUGH HILL & ABERDEEN ROADS, WEEK DAYS, 8.30 a.m., 2.25 p.m., SUNDAYS, 9.30 a.m.

No. 4. JUNCTION OF GOUGH HILL & PLANTATION ROADS, WEEK DAYS, 8.45 a.m., 2.40 p.m., SUNDAYS, 9.45 a.m.

No. 5. AT VICTORIA HOSPITAL, WEEK DAYS, 9.00 a.m., 2.55 p.m., SUNDAYS, 10.00 a.m.

THE FIRST COLLECTION WILL BE SENT OUT WITH THE 10.00 a.m. DELIVERY, AND SECOND COLLECTION WILL BE SENT OUT WITH THE 4.00 p.m. DELIVERY FROM THE G. P. O.

THE SUNDAY COLLECTION WILL BE SENT OUT WITH THE 11.30 a.m. DELIVERY FROM THE G. P. O.

UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE THE NAMES OF THE VESSELS BY WHICH MAILS ARE FORWARDED WILL NOT BE ADVERTISED IN THE MAIL NOTICES.

CORRESPONDENCE (INCLUDING PARCELS) IS BEING DESPATCHED AS OPPORTUNITY OFFERS, BUT ALL SERVICES ARE IRREGULAR AND UNCERTAIN AND ALL CORRESPONDENCE IS LIABLE TO DELAY.

THE PARCEL POST SERVICE TO FRANCE IS SUSPENDED UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE.

NOTICE IS GIVEN THAT ALTHOUGH EVERY POSSIBLE PRECAUTION IS TAKEN TO SECURE THE SAFETY OF THE CUSTODY OF THE POST OFFICE THE POSTMASTER GENERAL CANNOT GIVE COMPENSATION FOR ANY LOSS OR DAMAGE WHICH MAY BE DUE TO THE ACT OF THE KING'S ENEMIES. UNLESS FURTHER NOTICE NO LETTERS, BOXES OR PARCELS FOR BELGIUM, BRAZIL, GREECE, ITALY, ALGERIA, TUNIS, SWITZERLAND AND (LYBIA) TRIPOLI.

War risks are not covered by postal registration or insurance.

The services to Germany, Austria, and Tsingtau are suspended.

CHRISTMAS MAIL. The Public are informed that the Christmas Mail to the United Kingdom and countries beyond will be closed at the Post Office at 4 p.m. to-day, via Siberia and is due to reach London on the 23rd Dec.

The Mail from London (via Siberia) of 22nd Oct., is due to arrive here to-morrow.

The French Mail from Europe is due to arrive here on Monday, the 23rd inst.

MAILS DUE. Siberian, 22nd inst. French, 23rd inst.

MAILS CLOSE TO-DAY. Swatow, Amoy & Fochow, 21st inst, 2 p.m.

Philippine Is., 21st inst., 2 p.m. Japan via Kobe, 21st inst., 2 p.m.

Swatow, Shanghai, North China & Tientsin, 21st inst., 4 p.m. Japan via Nagasaki & Vladivostok, 21st Nov., 4 p.m.

Bangkok, 21st inst., 4 p.m. Holhow, Pakhoi & Haiphong, 21st inst., 5 p.m.

Fort Sayard, 21st inst., 5 p.m.

MAILS DUE. Siberian, 22nd inst. French, 23rd inst.

MAILS CLOSE TO-DAY. Swatow, Amoy & Fochow, 21st inst, 2 p.m.

Philippine Is., 21st inst., 2 p.m. Japan via Kobe, 21st inst., 2 p.m.

Swatow, Shanghai, North China & Tientsin, 21st inst., 4 p.m. Japan via Nagasaki & Vladivostok, 21st Nov., 4 p.m.

Bangkok, 21st inst., 4 p.m. Holhow, Pakhoi & Haiphong, 21st inst., 5 p.m.

Fort Sayard, 21st inst., 5 p.m.

## SHIPPING NEWS.

## ARRIVED.

Daiten Maru, Maru, Jap. a.s. 4,555. W Nakagawa, 20th inst.—Wei-hai-wei, 15th inst. Gen.—Chinese.

Anhui, Br. a.s. 1,253, Eady, 21st instant—Shanghai, Gen.—B. & S.

Tijlup, Dut. a.s. 3,850, Schenck, 20th inst.—Balkpapan, 10th inst. Sugar—J. O. J. L.

Tong Hong, Br. a.s. 1,313, F. J. Fryn, 20th inst.—Singapore, General—Order.

## PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per a.s. Anhui from Shanghai—Rev Secord, Rev Wongellay, Rev Cambricres, Rev Poiot.

## PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

For Europe etc. on Nov. 19—Mrs W Vereschagin, Miss E Vereschagin, Miss M Fernando, Capt H F L Despard, J. Tours, A P Harris, Rev & Mrs Lowry, Rev & Mrs L Blue, T Beck, Dobson, L & K. J. Jones, H J Hodges, Miss Johnson, W L. Jones, Rev & Mrs L E Parsons, Mrs O G Kirk, Capt & Mrs J F Ford, Mr & Mrs J Small, Mrs Wong Kok-yun, Cheung Wah, Lan Wing-kee, Li Kwan, K Futamura, A H Sturrock, Mr & Mrs E Waddell, Mrs E Lalando, Mr & Mrs T Maudslayi, Mrs H Marston, Mrs A Suziki, A Lewis, T Vashinsky, K N Power, E Nishigawa, Tilot, N N Upton, E T S Low, J Jiboston, J R Jones, G G Griffiths, W J Porter, D R Olivier, W W Waterfield, G R Gibbons, K Ito, S Hashimoto, Mr & Mrs Kohno.

## PASSENGERS EXPECTED.

Per a.s. Kitano Maru from London—Mr & Mrs L B Walton, Mr & Mrs Port-Hunt, Misses J & G Port-Hunt, Master J Port-Hunt, S M Joseph, Mrs J A Plummer, W B Ridden, Mrs F Smyth, Mrs B A Hale, Miss Woodcock, B Smyth, Mr & Mrs Bockley, M Makin, Mr & Mrs J E Stalder, Master W G Fenton, Master D Campbell, Miss E Brown, Mr & Mrs W G Stevenson, O H Cateaux, J Judah, A A Fyle, M S G Cook, T Takata, S Yasui, Mrs O Spoyer, Y Nishi, H Yokoyama, T Tahara, M Matsushita, Mr & Mrs C E Willis, O S Spoyer & F Metcalfe.

## TO-MORROW.

Swatow, 22nd Nov. 9 a.m.  
Straits, Java via Batavia, 22nd inst., 9 a.m.

Swatow, Amoy, Formosa via Tamsui, 22nd inst., 9 a.m.

## MONDAY, 23rd Nov.

Swatow & Bangkok, 23rd inst., 10 a.m.  
Japan via Kobe, 23rd inst., 4 p.m.

## TUESDAY, 24th Nov.

Shanghai & N. China, 24th inst., 11 a.m.  
Swatow, Amoy & Fochow, 24th Nov., 1 p.m.

Philippine Is., 24th Nov. 3 p.m.

Siberian Mail, Shanghai & North China (Europe via Siberia) 24th Nov. 3 p.m.

(Tientsin-Pukow Service Shanghai Br. P. O. at 11.30 a.m. Monday 30th inst.) Swatow, Amoy & Formosa via Takao & Shanghai, 24th Nov., 4 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, 25th Nov. Swatow, 25th Nov. noon.

THURSDAY, 26th Nov. Japan via Moli, Victoria, and Tacoma & United Kingdom via Canada, 26th Nov., 2 p.m.

Siberian Mail, Shanghai and North China (Europe via Siberia) 26th inst. 3 p.m.

(Tientsin-Pukow Service Shanghai Br. P. O. 5 p.m. Monday, 30th November.)

## FRIDAY, 27th Nov.

Swatow, Amoy & Fochow, 27th inst., 1 p.m.

THURSDAY, 1st Dec. Cebu, Manila, Shanghai, North China, Japan, via Moli, Victoria, B. O. Seattle & United Kingdom via Canada, 1st Dec., 11 a.m.

Philippine Is., 1st Dec., 3 p.m.

## FRIDAY, 2nd Dec.

Straits, Ceylon & Europe 2nd Dec., 9 a.m.

## TIDE TABLE.

16th Nov., to 22nd Nov., 1914.

High Water Mean Time

Low Water Mean Time

m morning, a afternoon.

## WEATHER REPORT.

On the 20th at noon—Pressure has increased moderately over N. China, S. Manchuria and the Bonins, and decreased slightly over the east and south coasts of China. A sharp decrease has also occurred over N. Japan.

Gradients are shallow except over Mongolia, where an anticyclone of moderate intensity has developed. A depression has apparently formed over the Eastern Sea.

Light easterly winds, freshening later from N.E., may be expected to prevail over the north part of the China Sea.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inches.

FORECAST FOR THE 24 HOURS ENDING AT NOON TO-MORROW.

District. Forecast.

1 Hongkong and Neighbourhood. E. winds, light, freshening; fair.

2 Formosa Channel. N.E. winds, freshening.

3 South coast of China between H.K. and Lamook. The same as No. 1.

4 South coast of China between H.K. and Hainan. The same as No. 1.

China Coast Meteorological Register, 20th Nov., a.m.

Station. Hour. Barometer. Temperature. Humidity. Wind. Direction. Force. Weather.

Wootock 7a 30.09 15 nne 2 b

Nemuro 6a 30.06 se 4

Hakodate 30.53 s 1

Tokio 30.04 n 1

Yokohama 30.01 sw 1

Nagasaki 29.95 se 3

Kagami 30.00 no 1

Oshima 30.02 0

Naha 29.99 0

Ishijima 29.95 se 3

Bonin Is. 29.99 w 1

Chesoo 30.27 34 79 n 8 hc

Wahaiwei 30.27 34 79 n 8 hc

Hankow 30.01 55 n 1 o

Shanghai 30.01 55 n 1 o

Gutzlaff 30.01 55 n 1 o

Sharp P. 30.01 55 n 1 o

Amoy 30.01 55 n 1 o

Swatow 30.01 55 n 1 o

Taihu 30.01 55 n 1 o

Taiwan 30.01 55 n 1 o

Koshun 30.01 55 n 1 o

Fukien 30.01 55 n 1 o

Canton 30.01 55 n 1 o

Hongkong 30.01 55 n 1 o

Gap Book 30.01 55 n 1 o

Macao 30.01 55 n 1 o

Wuchow 30.01 55 n 1 o

Pakhoi 30.01 55 n 1 o

Holhow 30.01 55 n 1 o

Fullen 30.01 55 n 1 o

Tourane 30.01 55 n 1 o

C. St. J. 30.01 55 n 1 o

Aparr 30.01 55 n 1 o

Manila 30.01 55 n 1 o

Legapi 30.01 55 n 1 o

Holow 30.01 55 n 1 o

Cebu 30.01 55 n 1 o

Labuan 30.01 55 n 1 o

T. F. Claxton, Director.

Hongkong Observatory, Nov. 20.

1 Barometer, reduced to 32 degrees Fahrenheit on the level of the sea in inches, tenths and hundredths.

2 Temperature, in the shade, in degrees Fahrenheit.

3 Humidity, in percentage of saturation, the humidity of air saturated with moisture being 100.

4 Direction of Wind, to two points.

5 Force of Wind, according to Beaufort Scale.

State of Weather, b blue sky, c detached cloud, d drizzling rain, f fog, g gloomy, h hail, i lightning, o overcast, p passing showers, q equally, r rain, s snow, t thunder, v visibility, w dew wet.

0 Rain in inches, tenths and hundredths.

## METEOROLOGICAL.

Previous Day On date On date

Barometer 30.00 30.01 29.93

Temperature 73 72 78

Humidity 76 84 74

Wind Direction E E E

Force 4 2 2

Weather 0 0 0

Rain 0 0 0

Highest open air temperature on the 20th, 74

H.K. Observatory, 20th November.

T. F. CLAXTON, Director.

## MAIL STEAMERS

## THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. CO. ENGLISH MAIL.

Will despatch VESSELS to the Undermentioned PORTS, on or about the DATES named.

For Steamers To Sail On Remarks  
LONDON & Genoa via Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Port Said and Marseilles Nellore Capt. J. Gaunt 10 a.m. 25th Nov. Freight & Passage

SHANGHAI Malta Capt. G. W. Cockmar 3rd Dec. Freight & Passage

LONDON, via Usual Ports of Call Oriental Capt. A. L. Valentini noon 5th Dec. Freight & Passage

SHANGHAI, MOJO, KOBE AND YOKO HAMA Nile Capt. H. Powell about 27th Dec. Freight & Passage

Subject to alteration without notice.

All steamers are fitted with Wireless Telegraphy.

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For Freight or Passage, apply to

E. A. Hewett,

Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office,

Hongkong, 21st Nov., 1914

## PACIFIC MAILS S. CO.